

Garden, Field, & Flower SEEDS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBS, PLANTS, ROOTS, &c., &c.
For sale every day, in the MARKET, below Sixth street, nearly opposite the Schuylkill Bank, Philadelphia, a splendid collection of the above, comprising Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Roses, hardy and perpetual blooming Plants. Also—Flower Roots, Dahlias, &c.; with all kinds of Vegetable Roots and Plants, as Asparagus, Rhubarb, Herbs, Currants, Raspberries, and every variety appertaining to a Vegetable and Flower Garden and Pleasure Grounds.
S. MAUPAY, Seedsmen.
Communications can be addressed to the subscriber, RISING SUN, P. O., Philadelphia Co.
Seeds supplied, Wholesale and Retail, of my own growth, of crop 1847, and warranted genuine.
Philadelphia, March 13. 2m

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
JOHN STONE & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silks, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods,
No. 45 South Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
HAVE received, by late arrivals from France, (chiefly of their own importation,) a new and very rich assortment of
SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,
To which they will constantly be making additions. They have now in Store—Silks for casing bonnets, of all prices; Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, a beautiful assortment; Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons, all widths; French and American Artificial Flowers, in great variety; Paris Chip Hats; Crape, Crape Lisses; Fancy Bonnet and Cap Nets; Trimming Laces, Face Trimmings; Buckrams, Willow, Crowns, Tips, &c. &c., and all articles needed for the Millinery Trade.
The attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city is particularly requested to our stock, as it will be found far more extensive than that of any other house in our line, and the prices more moderate.
March 13. 4t

WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
No. 152 1/2 Market Street, (between 4th and 5th.)
PHILADELPHIA.
THE subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally to an examination of a complete stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which, for extent, variety and workmanship, he flatters himself will give universal satisfaction, while his reduced scale of prices presents to purchasers inducements which cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the U. States.
JACOB REED.
Philadelphia, March 6. 3m

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!
Steam Refined Sugar Candies,
12 1/2 CENTS PER POUND, WHOLESALE.
J. RICHARDSON, No. 42 Market Street, Philadelphia, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very Superior Steam Refined CANDY at the low price of \$12 50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.
He also offers all kinds of goods in the Confectionary and Fruit line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.
Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number, 42 Market Street, Philadelphia.
J. J. RICHARDSON.
March 6. 3m

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructress. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.
Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baugher, J. B. McPherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. H. Horner, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. McClean, and R. G. Harper.
Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the Hon. WM. N. IRVINE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district; and GEORGE SNEYER and JAMES McDIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, &c. to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 17th day of April next—
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, 2
March 13, 1848. 1d

HANDBILLS, BLANKS,
And Printing of every description,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office

Poetry.
RELIGION.
The mariner, when tempest-driven,
Upon a dark and stormy sea,
Lifts up his troubled eye to heaven,
In hope that there some guide may be.
And if perchance some trembling star
Shine softly through the gloom of night,
He hails its radiance from afar—
Blessing its mild celestial light.
Thus when o'er life's tumultuous surge
We struggle on, through gloom and care,
While storms of grief and anguish urge
Our troubled spirits to despair:
Oh, then, in that benighted hour,
One guide hath God in mercy given,
Shining with mild, benignant power,
To light our weary souls to heaven.
RELIGION.—'tis thy holy beam
That dissipates each cloud of gloom—
Brightens and cheers life's troubled dream,
And sheds a halo round the tomb.

Miscellaneous.
A Mother's Voice.—The editor of the Cincinnati Atlas concludes a notice of a visit to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus, O., by relating the following:
Of one, an intelligent and modest young lady, who had become deaf from sickness, when only two years and a half old, we inquired if she could recollect any thing of sounds or words. She answered that she could not. It occurred to us that there might have been at least one sound which might be remembered even from that tender age, and we ventured to inquire whether she had no remembrance of her mother's voice. It will be long before we forget the sweet, peculiar smile which shone upon her features, as by a quick inclination of her head she answered, yes. What a world of thought and feeling clusters around such a fact! In all her memory there is but one sound, and that is her mother's voice.
For years she had dwelt in silence unbroken from without, but those gentle tones of love still linger in her heart.—There they can never die; and if her life should be prolonged to three score years and ten, o'er the long silent track of her life, the memory of that voice will come, in loveliness and beauty, reviving the soul of weary old age with the fresh lovely sounds of her cradle hours.

A Child's Tears.—A Welsh clergyman asked a little girl for the text of the last sermon. The child gave no answer—she only wept. He found that she had no Bible in which to look for the text; and this led him to inquire whether her parents or neighbors had a Bible; and this led him to begin a Bible Society for Wales. Some good people in London said, "Why should we not have a Bible Society for England, too?" and others said, "and for France and the nations of Europe?" And then another said, "And why not have a Bible Society for the whole world?" The tears of that little girl led to the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Female Society.—Without female society, it has been justly said that the beginning of men's lives would be hopeless, the middle without pleasure, and the end without comfort. The celebrated D'Alembert makes a reflection that does honor to the female sex and to his own feelings:—"We are in a peculiar manner," says he, "in want of the society of a gentle and amiable woman, when our passions have subsided, to participate in our cares, calm and alleviate our sufferings, and enable us to support our infirmities. Happy is the man possessed of such a friend!"

Value of a Dollar.—If you would learn the value of a dollar, go and labor two days in the burning hot sun, as a hod carrier. This is an excellent idea, and if any of our young gentlemen had to earn their dollars in this way, how much less dissipation and crime would we witness every day. So of our fashionable young ladies: if they, like some of the poor seamstresses of our large cities, had to earn their dollars by making shirts at ten cents a piece, how much more truthful notions would they have of their duties of life, and their obligations to the rest of the world.

Hear! Hear!—Sheridan once succeeded admirably in entrapping a noisy member, who was in the habit of interrupting every speaker with cries of "Hear, hear." Brinsley took an opportunity to allude to a well known political character of the time, who wished to play the rogue, but had only sense enough to play the fool. "Where," exclaimed Sheridan, in continuation, and with great emphasis, "where shall we find a more knavish fool than this?" "Hear, hear!" was instantly bellowed from the accosted bench. The wit bowed—thanked the gentleman for his ready reply to the question—and sat down amid convulsions of laughter from all but the unfortunate subject.
"I wish you would give me that gold ring on your finger," said a village dandy to a country girl, "for it resembles the duration of my love for you—it has no end." "Excuse me, sir," said she, "I choose to keep it, for it is likewise emblematical of mine for you—it has no beginning."

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.
Marshall was noted for extreme plainness of person and address, and a child-like simplicity of character. His carelessness of his own personal attire in early life particularly, is well known, and on one occasion, (as stated in the Literary Messenger,) while travelling, occasioned his being refused admittance into a public house.
Marshall was accustomed to go to market, and frequently unattended.—Nothing was more usual than to see him returning at sunrise, with poultry in one hand and vegetables in the other. On one of these occasions, a would-be-fashionable young man from the North, who had recently removed to Richmond, was swearing violently because he could find no one to take home his turkey. Marshall stepped up, and ascertaining of him where he lived, replied, "that is my way, and I will take it for you." When he arrived at his dwelling, the young man inquired, "what shall I pay you?" "Oh nothing," was the rejoinder; "you are welcome; it was on my way and no trouble."
"Who is that polite old gentleman who brought home my turkey for me?" inquired he of a bystander, as Marshall stepped away. "That," replied he, "is John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States." The young man, astounded, exclaimed, "Why did he bring home my turkey?" "To give you a severe reprimand, and teach you to attend to your own business," was the answer.

The Potentate and the Peasant.—When the allied army were in possession of Paris, it was no uncommon thing for the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, to walk out incog. In one of these rambles they were accosted by a countryman, of rather superior address, who asked them to point out the way to the Tuilleries, to which the reply was, that they were going the same way and should be glad of his company. The familiar tone of conversation of the Emperor Alexander, soon brought out the stranger to converse, who, after some time, asked to whom he had the pleasure of talking, and the answer was, "I am the Emperor of Russia." This seeming to stagger his belief, he asked another, "And, pray, who are you, sir?" "I am the Emperor of Austria." "And you, sir?" "I am the King of Prussia." This seeming the climax of absurdity, he burst out into a loud laugh, and was going away, when the Emperor of Russia begged he would tell them who he was? "Oh," said he, "I am the Emperor of China!" and then walked quickly away, evidently under the impression that he was "not to be outdone."

The Batavia (N. Y.) Spirit of the Times notices an interesting dinner party given at that place on Washington's birth-day, by George W. Lay, Esq., late U. S. Charge d'Affairs in Sweden. Mr. Lay stated to the company that, while at Stockholm, he met Sir John Ross, well known for his arctic explorations, and that he received, as a present from him, a tin case hermetically sealed, containing a piece of mutton, put up in the year 1812, at the Island of Bermuda, which was on board the Isabella, on her voyage of discovery, in 1818, and which was landed from the *Fury* August, 1825, in latitude 72 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 91 degrees 50 minutes, and taken from thence July, 1833, by Sir John Ross.

The Spirit of the Times adds: Mr. Lay further remarked that, in reply to a letter recently received from Sir John, he had written to him, that, having reserved the case of meat two years, waiting for some favorable occasion to open it, he had decided to invite his friends to dine with him on the 22d of February, (the anniversary of Washington's birth-day,) and on that occasion the mutton, which had been sealed up for thirty-six years, would be served, and his health would be drank at half past 8 o'clock in the evening of that day. To this Sir John had replied that he should look forward with pleasure to that day and hour, and calculating the difference of time between London and Batavia, he would, precisely at the same time, drink the health of his friends in America, on his side of the Atlantic.

In accordance with this arrangement the party then partook of the mutton, (which, in every respect, was as fine and fresh as though slaughtered the same day,) and during this part of the entertainment, the dial indicating half past eight, Mr. Lay and his guests, with glass in hand, drank "with a will" the health of Sir John Ross.

It may be said generally of husbands, as the woman said of hers who had abused her, to an old maid who reproached her for being such a fool as to marry him:—"To be sure he is not as good a husband as he should be, but he's a powerful sight better than none."
Women, it is said, have more strength in their looks than we have in our laws, and more power in their tears than we have in our arguments.

REFUSING A PLACE.
We heard a good story a few days ago, which, as it has not yet appeared in print, we will relate here:
A short time since two Germans were seeking employment, with as much anxiety as they were distinguished for economy. Arriving at Reading Railroad Depot, they called on the employer of hands, when the following dialogue took place.
German.—"Can you give us a situation—we have been out of employment for some time, and would like to have something to do?"
Employer.—"Indeed, gentlemen, I cannot at this time, as there are no vacancies on the road; but if you have money enough to pay your boarding for a week or so, there is a probability that I can accommodate you."

German.—"Why will there be vacancies in so short a time?"
Employer.—"I think there will be, as from two to three hands are killed on this Road every week, by accidents, and you can rely upon having the first two situations thus made vacant."
This staggered the Germans considerably, and the one who stood silently by while his comrade was holding the above conversation, broke forth:
"Komm, komm John, wir wollen keine solche Lage haben,—indem das unglückliche schicksal, auch unser schon nächste woche betreffen kann."—Then turning to the employer, he said: O, nae, Mister, we not just ezactly like sich employment.—Gut bye."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD QUIZ.
Very few words ever took such a run, or were saddled with so many meanings as this monosyllable; and, however strange the word, it is still more strange that not one of our lexicographers, from Bailey to Johnson, ever attempted an explanation or gave a derivation of it.—The reason is very obvious; it is because it has no meaning, nor is it derived from any language in the world ever known, from the Babylonish confusion to the present day. When Richard Daly was patentee of the Irish theatres, he spent the evening of a Saturday in company with many of the wits and men of fashion of the day; betting was introduced, when the manager staked a large sum that he would hear spoken through the principal streets of Dublin, by a certain hour next day, Sunday, a word having no meaning, and being derived from no known language—wages were laid and stakes deposited. Daly repaired to the theatre, and despatched all the servants and supernumeraries with the word "Quiz," which they chalked on every door and shop window in town. Shops being shut all next day, everybody going and coming from their different places of worship, saw the word and repeated it, so that "Quiz" was heard all through Dublin; the circumstance of so strange a word being on every door and window caused much surprise, and ever since, should a strange story be attempted to be passed current, it draws forth the expression—you are quizzing me.

Extraordinary Remains.—While some persons in the employ of Major Baies, of Guernsey, in Ohio, were engaged in quarrying stone for the repair of the national road, on the hill west of Cambridge, they found, in a petrified state, what was supposed to have been the body of an Indian child, which, perhaps, centuries ago, was deposited in that spot. This extraordinary specimen of ancient remains was found imbedded in a mass of solid rock, and has the appearance of a strange image, somewhat imperfect in its outward form, yet having the general outlines of the human shape. The material of which it is composed appears to be a species of limestone. In the same cavity was also found a small row of what appear to have been Indian beads, matted together.

The Cholera.—Notwithstanding the excessive cold which has prevailed, the cholera still remains on the frontiers of Russia and in several governments of the empire. From the 2d to the 5th of January, 51 cases occurred at Moscow, 53 of which terminated fatally. In the interior of Russia, the governments of Kussan, Orenburgh, Simbrisk, Tula, Kursk, and Pultawa were cruelly visited by the scourge. In the western governments, along the banks of the Dnieper, the epidemic has carried off numerous victims, particularly in the governments of Tschernigow, Podilla, Kiew, Minsk, Mohilew, and Whitepsk. In the three provinces of Southern Russia, Tauris, Cherson and Ekaterinoslav, the cholera has almost subsided. In several districts of the Transcaucasian region, especially at Teflis and its vicinity, it was remarked last summer, shortly before the epidemic appeared, that the bees displayed a prodigious activity. The gardens and meadows were covered with them. They were met in swarms, carrying, as a booty, a quantity of honey and wax; but the moment the malady declared itself they kept themselves in their hives, which they had hermetically closed with wax. It would be interesting to ascertain if the same phenomenon was observed in the other parts of Russia where the cholera prevailed.

The Stormy March.—This month is not inappropriately named after the old Roman war-god, for none do "blow and crack their cheeks with rage" so lustily as this, the first of the vernal months.—It seems, indeed, as though winter was unwilling yet to yield his despotic sway, and like a tyrant whose strength is gone, still clings closely to the semblance of his power.

Woman.—There is an ease, delicacy, refinement, confidence and expansion which the mind never feels but in the friendship of a sensible, interesting woman. Without this friendship our manners have not their proper softness, our morals their purity, and our souls feel an uncomfortable void. They who talk degradingly of women, have not sufficient taste to relish their excellencies, or purity enough to deserve their acquaintance.

Anecdote.—A pious African, at Louisville, stumbled while walking on a very dark night, and was pitched head foremost down a cellar, which afforded him an open door of entrance. Springing to his feet, he exclaimed—"Bress de Lord dat I light on my head; if dis nigger had scraped his shins so hard, I spec he broke his leg."

A negro out South bought a hat, and upon going out into the rain was observed to take it off his head and try to keep it from the wet; and on being asked why he did so, answered—"Hat mine, head Massa's."

"Hard Times Coming, Boys."—Of the twenty millions of inhabitants in the United States there are about 2,500,000 legal voters. Were these voters required to square up the expenses of the Administration as they occur, they would have to pay an average of forty dollars each for the national expenses of a single year.

Immensity of the Funeral.—An idea of the immensity of the Adams funeral demonstration at New York, may be judged of by the following from the Sun:
"There could not have been less than 350,000 people from the Battery to the Park. It took just two hours and ten minutes to pass the corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway, and calculating the pace at two miles per hour, the funeral would cover over four miles of ground! At the Park the crowd became concentrated, and the appearance of the hushed assembly, during the recital of the prayer for the dead, was awe-inspiring."

When the Cholera was in England, sixteen years ago, there was not a single thunder storm during the whole visitation, although it was a hot summer.

RAISING THE WIND.
The Spirit of the Times relates the following capital affair:
What a potent charm has money!—What a great number of ways there are of raising it! Its magic influence will rend asunder the tenderest of human ties, and scatter broadcast the fairest germs of affection. Strange and singular are the ways pursued for its accumulation. Some will sacrifice conscience, dignity, and self respect, and others will pander to the worst of passions. But the latest and most modern way of "raising the wind," we noticed a few evenings since. Our attention was attracted, in passing the Girard Bank, by a crowd of persons, who were surrounding a man lying on the Bank steps, who appeared to be in great agony, without a person present willing to administer consolation to him. We were about to undertake the kind office, when a plain-looking gentleman stepped up, and recognized the sufferer as a resident of Kensington. He turned to the crowd, and made a pathetic appeal for sympathy for the prostrate man—said he knew him well—that he was an upright citizen and honest man—that unfortunately he (the speaker) had expended his "last cent," or he would procure a carriage to remove him to his home, but if the persons present would "throw in" only a dime a piece, it would be sufficient for that purpose; and although it would be a gross neglect of his business, he would appropriate the money to that benevolent object.—This appeal was not to be resisted, for all were pleased with his humane remarks. A Yankee friend standing near the speaker, (whose heart and purse are always open,) was the first to step forward with "here's taw shillin'," and next a venerable looking old quaker handed in his mite. All present gave something, amounting probably to three or four dollars, and a carriage was procured. The sick man was soon transferred to it, with his humane friend, and away they went. The crowd quietly dispersed, each thinking he had done a very charitable act. But alas! how soon do the bright pictures of life fade from our view, and present its rough realities! About an hour after the occurrence above related, we went into a restaurant at Chestnut and Eighth streets, and were astonished to see the sick man and his sympathetic friend cosily swallowing "a dozen fried," and laughing heartily over the adroit artifice by which they had "raised the wind," on the occasion referred to.

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MR. CLAY IN NEW YORK.
The Morning Star of Friday, says:—Long before the hour announced for the reception of visitors, all the entrances to the Hall were blocked by dense masses of people. The distinguished Statesman, accompanied by the Mayor and the Committee of Aldermen, was forced to retire from the main entrance, and gain admittance by the western stairway. Visitors were then admitted, and during three hours it is supposed that at least 50,000 persons paid their respects to the "Sage of Ashland." But the crowds only increased, and at 1 o'clock, the hour appointed for closing the levee, the Committee escorted him to the balcony, where he made the following laconic address:—
"Friends,—Instead of working ten hours a day, I have, since I arrived in this city, worked twenty-four hours, and am still unable to meet the wishes of my friends. All I can say, I have given my hand to as many as could get into the Hall. I now give my heart to all outside."

He bowed and retired amid prolonged cheering from the masses assembled in front of the Hall.
A Kissing Scene.—On Thursday night week Mr. Clay attended the ball which came off at the Broadway Theatre, New York. The N. Y. Sun, of the following morning, has a long account of the festive gathering, which must have been unusually brilliant. At nine o'clock Mr. Clay made his appearance, in company with the "Sage of Kinderhook." While smiles only were bestowed upon the latter, kisses were showered upon the former. A Mrs. B., a very beautiful woman, attempted to pilfer a kiss, but—we shall let the "Sun" finish the story.

"Unintentionally Mr. Clay drew back. (Loud clapping.) Recovering himself, he endeavored to commit the larceny upon the cheek of the lady, when she dodged. (More clapping.) 'Let us compromise,' said Mr. Clay.—'Agreed,' said the lady, and the annexation of lips was soon consummated, amidst prolonged clapping of hands. Turning to the gentlemen behind him, Mr. Clay asked what could be expected from a young and beautiful man like him. 'I must pick my flint and try again,' said he. "Then a Mrs. M.—k, held up her pretty face, and putting 'touch if you dare' lips, and received a charming salute—to Mr. Clay at all events."

Old Rice.—A gentleman who has resided for many years in India, fourteen hundred miles up the Ganges, says that the people there who are able to keep their rice, do not eat it until it is two years old, and the soft part has been eaten out by the worm. Then they winnow it clean and eat it. Rice is the common food, and the poor people are obliged to eat new rice, as rich people do here.—This gentleman says that during his residence in India, there have been famines in the districts around him, in which "millions of people perished." The famines result from the entire absence of rain for six months, and scorching winds which destroy all vegetation.

The British Government are building a canal of great capacity, from the mountains in which the Ganges rises, down into the country seven hundred miles, at an expense of fifty millions of dollars, for the purpose of irrigating the land. The cost of the canal is to be paid from the revenues of India.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

A dreadful sacrifice to rum was made at Bethlehem, N. J., a few days since, in the agonizing death of two small children of an inebriate named Turis Hummer, under the following dreadful circumstances: The father and mother of the children were engaged in breaking flax near the house, and had placed a quantity of the flax on the stove in the room, to dry; where the two children were left, one an infant in the cradle, and the other four years old. It seems both the father and mother became intoxicated with liquor, at the barn, where they had a jug of whiskey, and neglected to attend to the flax on the stove, which, it is thought, took fire, and immediately communicated with the other flax in a room above, and soon consumed the whole house, children and all. The fire was discovered by the neighbors, who ran to rescue the house and contents, but without success. The children were taken out after much exertion, but their little bodies were burned into a perfect crisp.

The Haroc of War.—The company of Mr. Smith Crane, formerly of Jefferson county, Va., now in Mexico, being in front during a storming of the enemy's heights, lost forty-five out of eighty men, and all the officers, and was consequently broken up.

The Legislature of Ohio have re-affirmed the principle of the Wilmot proviso by a vote of 21 to 6 in the Senate, and 44 to 8 in the House.
A little girl hearing it remarked that all people had once been children, artlessly inquired—"Who took care of the babies?"

The Treaty.

The following is an abstract of the Treaty between the U. States and Mexico, as confirmed by the Senate. The "Sun" remarks that they do not choose to discuss its merits, but they must candidly confess that the impression it has produced in our minds is that we have paid a little too dear for our whistle.

The first article provides for the general restoration of peace between the two nations.

The second article requires, upon the signature of the treaty by the commissioners then negotiating, a provisional suspension of hostilities, and the restoration of constitutional order in all places occupied by the American troops, so far as consistent with such occupation.

The third article provides for the withdrawal of the land and naval forces of the United States, upon the ratification of the treaty by Mexico, the restoration of the custom-houses, with accounts of collections subsequent to the ratification, and the evacuation of the Mexican capital within one month after the fulfillment of the foregoing stipulations.

Article fourth requires the restoration of all possessions seized by the U. States during the war, within the future limits of Mexico, and all armaments and munitions of war, and public property pertaining to such possessions when captured. Also, requires the entire evacuation of the Mexican territory by our troops, within three months after the ratification of the treaty, with a provision, however, of conditional delay during the sickly season, extending to November. The final interchange of all prisoners of war is also here required.

Article fifth establishes the boundary line, as follows: The Rio Grande from its mouth to the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westward north of the town called Paso, to the western termination of the boundary of New Mexico; thence north to the first branch of the river Gila, thence into the Colorado river, and crossing that river, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean. Provision is made in this article for surveying and marking the boundary.

The sixth article secures to the United States, the navigation of the Gulf of California, and the river Colorado; and stipulates for the construction of a road, canal or railway, if deemed necessary, for the mutual convenience of the two nations, upon the borders of the river Gila, on either side.

The seventh article secures to the citizens of both nations, the navigation of the river Gila and that part of the Del Norte below the southern boundary of New Mexico, and regulates said navigation.

The eighth article provides for the protection of Mexicans and their property, who may remain on the ceded territory; for those who may remove at any time; and the right of property of those who may not reside in the territory. Guarantees to Mexicans the right to retain the character of Mexican citizens, or to become citizens of the United States, requiring the latter to make such election within one year.

Article ninth provides for the incorporation of Mexicans electing to become citizens of the United States, into this Union, and the establishment of them upon a political equality with the people of the United States; and also provides for the protection of the relations and communications now existing between ecclesiastical authorities within the limits of the Mexican territory, and Catholics residing within the territory ceded to the United States, until a new demarcation of the districts should be made. This article was rejected, and superseded by one providing for the incorporation of the inhabitants as Congress shall determine, and protecting them in the meantime in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

Article tenth, which was expunged, made valid all grants of lands made by the Mexican government in Texas, and all the ceded territory, up to a specified period.

The eleventh article binds the United States to restrain, punish and redress predatory incursions by the Indians upon Mexican territory.

The twelfth article requires the payment by the United States of fifteen millions of dollars in consideration of the ceded territory; three millions in the city of Mexico upon the ratification of the treaty; and the other twelve millions in instalments of three millions per annum, with interest as expressed.

By the thirteenth article the United States assumes the payment of all claims due from Mexico to citizens of the United States; and articles fourteenth and fifteenth further establish certain matters relative to these claims.

Article sixteenth reserves the right to either party to fortify any point within its territory.

Article seventeenth adopts, with certain conditions, the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at the city of Mexico, between that government and the United States, on the 5th April, 1831, to be in force eight years, and to terminate only after one year's notice from either party.

By the eighteenth article all supplies for the troops of the United States, previous to evacuation, though subsequent to the restoration of the custom-houses, are to be admitted into Mexico free of duty.

Article nineteenth consists of six rules relative to duties upon merchandise imported into the ports of Mexico while in the occupancy of the United States.

troops; exempting such merchandise from duties, and also, where removed to any place in the interior, in the occupancy of the United States troops.

Article twentieth consists of a stipulation by which all imports shall be limited to the present duties, though less than sixty days should elapse after the signature of the treaty and the restoration of the custom-houses, which shall arrive previous to the expiration of the sixty days.

The twenty-first article makes an admirable provision relative to future difficulties, requiring mature consideration on the propriety of arbitration by commissioners of otherwise, &c.

The twenty-second article is honorable alike to both parties, and in consonance with the spirit of the age; establishing rules and regulations consistent with the humanities of our nature, in the event of the recurrence of war.

Article twenty-third and last declares the mode and conditions of the ratification of the treaty.

From the National Intelligencer, THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH MEXICO, AS IT HAS PASSED THE SENATE.

It is told of Sheridan, in Moore's life of that great orator and dramatist, that walking in company with Sir Philip Francis, on his way to the House of Commons to take part in a vote of thanks for a Peace, the latter, in the course of conversation, remarked that "it was a Peace which every one would be glad of, but nobody would be proud of," which remark Sheridan introduced, as his own, in a speech which he made as soon as he could get the floor after reaching the House. We make free to quote from Sheridan what he did not disdain to borrow from Sir Philip, to express what we suppose to be the general opinion, viz: that the Treaty of Peace—supposing it to be accomplished by the assent of Mexico to the alterations which it has undergone—is a peace which every one will be glad of, but no one will be proud of.

For what one of our readers will not be glad of the news of Peace? There is music in the very sound—music how different from the cries of the wounded and the dying; the shrieks of the flying and the feeble; the wailing of the widow and the orphan! Say that the peace includes some sacrifice of cherished principles, some concession of preconceived opinion on the part of those Senators who have voted for it; yet, well-founded and valid as may be the objections in the eye of any statesman to the conclusion of a Peace until every effort has been exhausted to make it what he would most approve, how few of all our readers are there who will not rejoice in their inmost hearts in the news of the conclusion of a Treaty, which, though not in any other respect profitable to the country, yet saves the honor of the Nation, whilst it gives us Peace!

But who is there among all our readers that will be proud of this peace? Not those certainly who unconsciously and needlessly plunged the country into the war, which, after involving the Nation in a debt the sum of which will, when all accounts are settled up, amount up to far more than a hundred millions of dollars, and the sacrifice of twenty or thirty thousand lives and limbs, without accomplishing any one of the ostensible objects of the war. Nor can those certainly, on the other hand, feel pride in the Treaty who have constantly condemned and denounced the War as—wifful and wifful, as begun without law, characterized by continual usurpations of power by the Executive during its progress, and by a departure from the policy and purity of our Republican system; so wide and so demoralizing as to have already greatly corrupted and hardened the public heart. No, no; neither the friends of War, the friends of Peace who believe that Peace ought never to have been broken, nor even the class of those who are too selfish to interest themselves in any way in the national welfare, can be proud of such a Peace.

So universal, however, is the longing for Peace, that the sound of it has been caught up with contagious enthusiasm, repeated and re-echoed, from mouth to mouth, from city to city, from hamlet to hamlet, from mountain to mountain, and from vale to vale, until it comes back upon us from North, East, West and South, with one universal choral swell of joy.

Of the ratification by the Government of Mexico of a Treaty of which (if she will make any Treaty) the balance inclines so much in her favor, we can hardly entertain a doubt. The certainty might perhaps have been greater had not the Treaty been amended in some of its details during its passage through the Senate. But, without knowing precisely what they are, we cannot allow ourselves to believe that these amendments will be suffered to defeat a measure already so far matured. Upon the friends of Peace in Mexico, could these lines reach them, we would most earnestly and respectfully impress the necessity of assenting at once to these amendments. From what we have heard of them, they will not seriously interfere with any honest purpose on the part of the negotiators, nor deprive the Government of Mexico of its citizens of any right which the Law of Nations, and the Judiciary of the United States, governed by that law, will not protect and maintain. With the intelligent statesmen and right-minded citizens of Mexico the fact cannot escape attention, that this Treaty has encountered a very serious and powerful opposition in the Senate of the United States, having finally passed

by a division so close that, had the absent Senators been present, there is no knowing but the Treaty might have been rejected! No one can, therefore, foretell what may be the consequence, on our side, of a refusal of the Government of Mexico to assent to the amendments proposed.

We cannot but trust, however, that Providence, having inclined the hearts of the two Nations to Peace, will yet crown the work with its blessing, that we may all be enabled to join in thanks to Heaven for its interposition to put an end to this causeless and cruel war.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.

From the N. O. Picayune Extra, March 7.

The steamship New Orleans arrived at an early hour this morning, from Vera Cruz, having sailed from thence on the 2d inst.

Our accounts by the ship France left Lieutenant Colonel Bischoff and a small command engaged with a party of guerrillas five times their number. The issue was as we anticipated; but not without severe loss on our part. The gallant Lieutenant Henderson and twelve men were killed on our side, and the Mexican loss is supposed to have been about the same. Col. Bischoff charged the guerrillas three several times. His troops are said to have stampeded, and we regret to say that the Colonel was compelled to leave his killed and wounded behind, and make his way to Cordova. His wagons, or the greater part of them, were burnt; the mules were taken by the guerrillas. Col. Bischoff reached Orizaba the evening of the 22d ult.

The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 26th of February. Letters written that day say that an armistice for two months would be signed by Gen. Butler the following day. Our private correspondence agrees with the Free American that such an armistice had been arranged and determined upon.

We have no letters from the city of Mexico so late as the 26th ult., and the New Orleans sailed so soon after the arrival of the express from the capital, that the news by it had not finally transpired.

Our latest papers from the city of Mexico are to the 10th ult. We copy from the American Star of that date the following article in regard to Gen. Scott's withdrawal from the command of the army in Mexico, in obedience to the orders of his Government:

"Major General Scott.—By reference to general order it will be seen that Gen. Scott has turned over the command of the army to Gen. Butler. We promised to inform our readers of this when officially advised on this subject, and we now do so, though with regret. Although we were told in Puebla that the General had requested to be relieved when active operations ceased, we were not prepared to receive the news that such had been the case. We do not think that either the Government or Gen. Scott's inclinations should take him from the army until a peace is made. He has accomplished so much, and against such great odds, that we regret to see him part with his companions in arms, and we have no hesitation in saying that such are the sentiments of the American army. It matters not how accomplished and gallant his successor may be, under the circumstances his place cannot be filled, and if we know Gen. Butler, we believe that he will echo that sentiment, for he is not so much weighed down by ambition as to applaud the recall, although the act places him in command of the proudest army in the world.

"Winfield Scott this morning takes leave officially of the army—of that gallant band with which he has carried his and their names upon the highest point of fame's column. Many an eye will fill with tears this morning when they read his last order. Even in this short order he pays the following deserved compliment to his successor—a brother officer who was his companion in arms in 1812, as he was here to-day:

"In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign—a small part of whose glory has been from position reflected on the senior officer—Major General Scott is happy to be relieved by a General of established merit and distinction in the service of his country."

Gen. Cushing had left the city of Mexico, under an escort of dragoons, for Puebla, to attend the Court of Inquiry. Capt. Ridgely, of the fourth artillery, accompanied him.

Arrest of a Government Defaulter.—Randall Hutchison, the absconding defaulter to the U. S. Mint, has been arrested and is now in Moymensing Prison. Hutchison went to the West Indies, and was found a few weeks ago at St. Thomas, by Captain Eckfeldt, of the brig W. J. Watson, with whom the Marshal of this District had communicated in relation to the fugitive. Capt. Eckfeldt induced him to go in his vessel to Porto Rico, and brought him from thence to Philadelphia, where he was arrested immediately on his arrival.

"Free been to Law."—A suit to recover twenty-five dollars, the amount of a note given for a horse, having been three years before the courts in Wyoming county, Pa., has just been terminated. Verdict was given for the plaintiff, in amount claimed, with costs, the latter amounting to eight hundred dollars! Such is law.

No Wonder She's Sick.—The Queen of Spain has sixteen physicians in attendance on her!

ENGLISH MORMON IMMIGRANTS.—RE-BUILDING OF THEIR CHURCHES.

We learn from a reliable source, says the St. Louis Republican, that several thousand English families, members of the Mormon Church, will arrive at New Orleans during this spring, on their way to join the settlement formed in the great Salt Lake Valley. An Agent of the Mormon Church has been sent to New Orleans to provide passages for the immigrants on boats to St. Louis, as fast as they arrive. Another agent is stationed in St. Louis, to engage transportation for them up the Missouri to the present encampment of the Mormons, on the Missouri river, called "Winter Quarters." This encampment is on lands owned by the Omaha Indians, and in the immediate vicinity of Council Bluffs. From that point, or the vicinity, they expect every spring to send out all who are prepared to migrate to the "Valley" of the Salt Lake.

It is calculated that from eight to ten thousand souls from England alone, will join the emigrating party this season. In addition, several other large parties are expected from other quarters of Europe. At one time, it was the intention of the Elders of the Church to send these emigrants by vessels to Chagres, and thence across the continent to the Pacific, and by vessels to California; but since they have located their city in the great Salt Lake Valley, and determined to build their church there, they have instructed their disciples to take the overland route from the head of navigation on the Missouri. Those coming from beyond the seas will, as far as practicable, take vessels for New Orleans, and thence by boats reach the general rendezvous on the Missouri.

A deputation of the Elders now in this city are having printed a large addition of a Guide to the route from their present encampment on the Missouri, to their new city near the Salt Lake. It is a very complete and minute work.

A party of several thousands will leave the encampment at "Winter Quarters," this spring, as early as the grass on the plains will permit. It is estimated that there are now upwards of twelve thousand souls in the vicinity of this encampment. At least half of these Mormons will set out for their new residence this spring, and their places will be supplied by new comers.

Their numbers are as extraordinary as their movements and purposes appear to be absurd.

The extensive stables of the Harlem Railroad Company, corner of 4th avenue and 42d street, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Saturday night, and 57 horses were burned to death in them. The stables contained 58, and only one escaped. The flames spread so rapidly that it was found impossible to rescue any of them. The screams of the poor creatures, as the fire approached them, was heard for a long distance. The horse got out was used by a man in a single horse car, and who resided in a small house adjoining. He sprung from his bed, and without stopping to dress himself, ran to the rescue of his favorite beast, which he accomplished with great difficulty, and in the meantime, his own little home, with his clothes and furniture, were burnt. The horses destroyed were worth, on an average, we understand, about \$70 a piece, and we are sorry to learn were, with the stable, wholly uninsured.

At Baltimore, on Sunday week, there were two disgraceful riots by the firemen attached to the Independent, Watchman, New Market, and United Companies, in which pistols, stones, clubs, and other missiles were freely used. One person named Anthony Hughes was shot in the head, and died in a few hours afterwards. Three others were shot in the legs or elsewhere, and many badly wounded from stones and other missiles. The police arrested some of the rioters, who were either committed or held to bail for their appearance at court.

"The Spike Society."—The Washington Journal, published in Portland, Maine, states that a new teetotal society has been started in that city, called the "Telegraphic Spike Society." It was started by two individuals, who, believing that they had been in the habit of spending altogether too much of their hard earnings for liquor, drove a spike into a post, and, under a ten dollar obligation, agreed that the first one who should drink, must draw out the spike with his teeth, or forfeit the above sum.

Each of the members of this society agrees to drive a spike. The spike is driven down close, and the agreement is, that the one who violates his pledge, is, in some way, to draw the spike. The first spikes—about seven in number—were driven into a Telegraph post. The society intend to have a new post, for this purpose. A subsequent meeting was held, and eleven new members drove spikes! This spike driving business will do them good service, if they don't have to put their teeth to them hereafter.

Valuable Office.—The editor of the Centerville, Md. Times, says he has been shorn of his official dignity of magistrate, and the alluring perquisites of office transferred to other hands! when he had paid one dollar and twenty-five cents for his documents, and only realized one twelve and a half by the year's operation.

State Treasurer.—The Hon. Arnold Plumer has at length entered upon the duties of his office as State Treasurer.

Great Loss by Fire—Four Steamboats and Two Barges Destroyed.

Petersburg, March 14, 1848. Accounts from St. Louis inform us of the destruction by fire, of the steamers Avalanche, Hibernia, John G. Hardin and Laclede, together with two barges. The loss sustained by the owners of the boats will amount to fifty thousand dollars. Their cargoes were large and valuable, on which there was twenty thousand dollars insurance. The J. G. Hardin, and other boats, had only six thousand dollars insurance on them.—The fire originated in the Avalanche.—The steamers Eudora and Charter Oak barely escaped.

All for Love of Country!—A few days ago, the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial saw in the streets of that city, five crippled soldiers from Mexico—one without any arms, three with but an arm a piece, and one with a wooden leg.

Erie Bank Counterfeits.—The Erie Argus tells the people to look out for counterfeit one dollar notes on the Erie Bank, just put in circulation there. They are not imitations of the relief issues; but pretend to be real "genuine" bank notes.

Thal-Kissing.—The Philadelphia Ledger suggests that Mr. Clay appoint a committee of his young friends to receive the ladies and do the honors for him.

Vanity of Human Calculations.—Sir Thomas Lawrence wrote thus to his sister, under the date of 26th Decr. 1829: "On the 6th of January, I have sacredly pledged myself to be with you, and to that all circumstances shall bend."—Alas! this was too bold a word for man, without any reference to the Divine permission. On that very 6th of January, 1830, he was seized with mortal illness, and died on the day following.

The following is an old lady's recipe for testing Indigo: "Sprinkle it, in fine powder, on a pan of water, and if it is good it will either sink or swim—I forget which."

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH MARSHALL, late of Conowago township, having been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The first named Executor resides in Conowago, and the latter in Mountpleasant township. JOHN MARSHALL, ADAM MARSHALL, Executors. March 13. 6t

FOR SALE, THE LARGE**BRICK HOUSE & LOT,**

ON Chambersburg street, adjoining the new Lutheran Church Lot on the West, and only a few lots from the Public Square. This building contains six large rooms, and a frame back building, containing three rooms and a kitchen, attached are a stable, carriage house, shop, smoke-house, &c., and two wells, with a constant supply of water, and a pump in each; it is also supplied with the hydrant water. The building is new, and finished in the best order. For terms apply to

DAVID REAGY. Gettysburg March 6. 1f

Turnpike Election.

THE stockholders of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election for officers of said road, will be held at the house of George Ickes, in Abbottstown, on Monday the 27th day of March inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 1 o'clock, p. m.

March 6. CHARLES WEISER, Secy. 1d

LAW AND LAND OFFICE,**IN WISCONSIN.**

ERASTUS W. DRURY and JOHN A. EASTMAN, partners, under the firm of Drury & Eastman, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Attorneys, Counsellors, and Solicitors, and General Land Brokers, for the purchase and sale of Lands, and entry of Land Warrants, situate in the centre of that beautiful region around Lake Winnebago, offer their services to the public, and invite correspondence from Land Brokers and Buyers. They refer to Dr. C. H. Van Patten, Hon. John H. Tweedy, Messrs. Chubb & Schneck, Hon. Senator Phelps, Hon. Edmund Burke, Hon. S. R. Hobbie, and Hon. Richard M. Young.

March 6. 6t

CLERK OF THE COURTS.**To the Voters of Adams County.**

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.) If nominated and elected, I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

Feb. 21. S. R. RUSSELL. 1c

To the Citizens of Adams County.

I HAVE been induced by the encouragement and representations of numerous friends, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit the support of my fellow-citizens. Should you concur upon me the nomination and elect me to the office, its duties shall be discharged with impartiality and fidelity.

Gettysburg, Feb. 28. JOHN GILBERT. 1c

To the Voters of Adams County.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I respectfully offer myself to the citizens of Adams county, as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit their support, with the assurance that, if nominated and elected, the favor shall be acknowledged by a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office, properly authenticated, for settlement.

Feb. 21. H. DENWIDDE. 7c

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Citizens of Adams County. FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.

AARON COX. Latimore township, Feb. 28. 1c

To the Voters of Adams County.

HEREBY again announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.

DAVID M MURDIE. Franklin township, Feb. 28. 1c

To the Citizens of Adams County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

WILLIAM FICKES. Reading township, Feb. 14. 1c

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.

EPHRAIM SWOPE. Germany township, Feb. 27. 1c

Friends and Fellow Citizens of Adams County.

ENCOURAGED by my friends, and suffering under the loss of my right arm lately, I offer myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be brought into action to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

LEONARD MELWRE. Huntingdon township, March 6. 1c

To the Citizens of Adams County.

I HAVE been induced by the encouragement and representations of numerous friends, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

DANIEL MINNIGH. Latimore township, March 13. 1c

PROTHONOTARY**To the Public generally.****Fellow Citizens and Friends:**

I RESPECTFULLY inform you that I announce myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY of Adams county, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I will discharge the duties of said office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.

JOHN PICKING. East Berlin, Feb. 21. 1c

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FRIENDS and Fellow Citizens.—I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of Prothonotary of Adams county, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, I will be thankful for the favor, and discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, to the best of my ability.

WM. W. PAXTON. March 6. 1c

Subject to the decision of the County

Convention, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY.—Thankful for the liberal encouragement I received at the last nomination for the office of Prothonotary, I respectfully solicit the support of my fellow-citizens.

GEO. W. MCLELLAN. Feb. 21. 1c

REGISTER & RECORDER.**To the Voters of Adams County.**

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, the favor will be thankfully received, and the duties of the office discharged faithfully, to the best of my ability.

JAMES MILHENNY. Mountjoy township, Feb. 29. 1c

To the Voters of Adams County.

At the suggestion of many friends in different sections of the county, I am induced again to offer myself for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of a Whig County Convention. Three years ago, through the kindness of my Whig friends, I was enabled to come off second best in Convention as a candidate for Register and Recorder, and this year I trust, in like manner, to be so fortunate as to secure the nomination. I return my grateful thanks to my friends for their former support, and respectfully solicit of all such, and of the Whigs of the county generally, their favorable consideration in the present canvass.

WM. H. HAMERSLY. Petersburg, (Y. S.) March 6. 1c

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention.)

Feb. 21. R. W. MSHERRY. 1c

NOTICE.**Estate of Rosanna and Jane Cobean.**

LETTERS of Administration on the Estates of ROSANNA COBEAN and JANE COBEAN, both late of Cumberland township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Gettysburg, notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said Estates to make payment, and those having claims upon the Estates to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

Feb. 28. A. COBEAN, Admr. 6f

POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

JAMES MAJOR, Esq., Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams, for the year ending the 3d of January, 1848.

Dr.	
1847, Jan. 8. To order on David M. Creary, Esq. County Treasurer, \$100 00	
Jan. 21. To do. do. 400 00	
March 17. Cash received from Thos. Blocher, Esq. Fine, 5 25	
April 5. Cash received from Geo. Hoos, payment on land, 47 00	
April 22. To order on County Treas'r, 300 00	
May 4. Cash received for Treas'r, 350 00	
June 7. Order on County Treasurer, 400 00	
July 13. Do. do. 800 00	
Aug. Do. do. 300 00	
Sept. 6. Cash received from George Hoos, payment on land, 10 00	
Sept. 6. Do. received for Horse, 35 00	
Sept. 6. Order on County Treas'r, 100 00	
Oct. 6. Do. do. 300 00	
Nov. 15. Do. do. 200 00	
Dec. 22. Do. do. 200 00	
1848, Jan. 1. Do. do. 1600 00	
Jan. 3. Do. do. 1600 00	

Balance due Treasurer, \$5218 25
2 25
\$5218 54

CR.

By Cash paid out as follows:	
By balance due Treasurer at last settlement, \$225 50	
Balance due Steward on do. 34 42	
Bills of Merchandize, 348 07	
Groceries, 329 30	
Drugs and Medicines, 11 64	
Grain, Flour and Grinding, 435 67	
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, 318 62	
Pork, 225 92	
Three Horses, 203 00	
Mechanics' Bills, 215 54	
Printing Accounts, 38 00	
Harvest Hands, 50 00	
Male Hirelings, 102 70	
Female do, 44 61	
Chopping wood and making rails, 58 78	
Samuel Cobean, Steward, to pay sundry expenses, 85 00	
Seed Wheat, 62 50	
Clover Seed, 17 00	
Manure, 8 00	
Cider and Apples, 13 00	
Boards, 12 50	
Toll, 4 26	
Posts and Rails, 3 31	
Stone Steps, &c. 26 29	
Coffins, 11 25	
Stone Coal, 20 00	
Fish, 24 00	
Support of out-door paupers, 495 10	
Funeral expenses of do. 37 12	
Executing orders, 12 24	
Extra services of Directors, 30 00	
Steward's Salary, 1 year, 250 00	
Payment on same, 50 00	
Clerk's Salary, 40 00	
Physician's Salary, 100 00	
Three Obstetric cases, 12 00	
Treasurer's Salary, 40 00	
Interest paid on Note in Bank and on Cash advanced by Treasurer, 67 35	
Insurance on Buildings against loss by Fire, 28 50	
Heating Hospital with heated air, 43 15	
	\$1288 54
Last payment on new Hospital and repairing Insane Hospital, 930 00	
	\$5218 54

We, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and that they are correct, and that there is a balance due James Major, Esq., Treasurer, of Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents, being from the fourth day of January, 1847, to the 3d day of January, 1848.

ADAM J. WALTER, } Auditors.
JOHN C. ELLIS, }
A. W. MAGINLY, }

SAMUEL COBEAN, Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams, being from the 4th day of January, 1847, to the 3d day of January, 1848.

Dr.	
1847. To orders on Treasurer, \$167 00	
Cash received for Boarding, 6 95	
Sow and Pigs, 18 00	
Lard, 15 00	
Flour, 2 50	
Plaster, 4 00	
Pair Breachbands, 2 50	
	\$216 95

CR.

By cash paid out as follows:	
For Cattle, 12 25	
Merchandize, 27 81	
Mechanics' Bills, 14 37	
Male Hirelings, 11 00	
Female do, 2 25	
Harvest Hands, 33 25	
Paid paupers for labor in Harvest, 7 50	
Paid on leaving House, 1 66	
Grave Digging, 1 42	
Straw, 5 25	
Eish, 25	
Vinegar, 6 00	
Vegetables, 8 63	
Clover Seed, 5 25	
Plaster, Ashes and Lime, 30 87	
Wagon expenses and Hire, 19 61	
Stage Fare, 3 25	
Wood Chopping, 3 91	
Toll, 1 37	
Postage, 1 78	
Shingles, 1 75	
Stone Coal, 8 50	
	\$203 10

1848, Jan. 4. Balance in hands of Steward, 13 15

\$216 25

We, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and that they are correct, and that there is a balance of Thirteen Dollars and Fifteen Cents in the hands of Samuel Cobean, Steward, being from the 4th of January, 1847, to the 3d day of January, 1848.

ADAM J. WALTER, } Auditors.
JOHN C. ELLIS, }
A. W. MAGINLY, }

March 6.

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Gettysburg.

PRODUCE OF POOR HOUSE FARM FOR THE YEAR 1847.

365 Bushels Wheat,	35 Bushels Turnips,
68 " Rye,	1100 heads cabbage,
50 " Corn,	25 tons Hay,
227 " Oats,	12 loads Cornfodder,
383 " Potatoes,	173 bush. Clover seed,
10 " Onions,	5462 lbs. Beef,
20 " Red Beets,	4421 lbs. Pork.

1110 Paupers remain at Poor House, Jan. 1, 1848—64 admitted in the course of the year. March 6.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

Has located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office in South Baltimore street, next door to Mr. Forry's Hotel.

Nov. 22.

W. B. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

D. McCONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. McConaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq. of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on Chambersburg street, opposite the Hat Store of William W. Paxton, or at his lodgings, at the Hotel of James M'Coslin.

Nov. 1.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulations of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.

Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Offices, where one of the firm may at all times be found, and where communications will receive prompt attention.

JAMES COOPER,
R. G. MCNEARY.

June 21.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MARVIN, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

REMOVAL.

ESAIAS J. CULP respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the room formerly occupied by Wm. Bell, deceased, opposite WAMPLER'S TINNERY, in Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to attend to the orders of all who wish to have work done up in fashionable style, and at low rates. Arrangements have been made to receive the

Latest Fashions,

from Philadelphia and New York, so that customers can rely on having their garments made in the most approved styles.

Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Aug. 23.

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

Jewelry, Watch Guards,

WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c. &c. can always be had at the Clock & Watch Establishment of

ALEX. FRAZER.

July 19.

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, AND Walking Cane Umbrellas.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON,

STEAM FACTORY.

The only one in the United States, NO. 104 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANTS are respectfully informed that I continue to Manufacture all the above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding the great opposition of parties opposed to the introduction of expensive improvements. My assortment is complete, and prices so low, as to give entire satisfaction.

As there is an Umbrella Store next door, of nearly the same name, it is important you should remember

Wm. H. Richardson,

Steam Factory, and PATENTEE of the WALKING CANE UMBRELLA.

SIGN OF THE LADY AND EAGLE, No. 104 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Attention is requested to the celebrated WALKING CANE UMBRELLA, a neat and beautiful article, combining all the advantages of a Cane and Umbrella.

OLIVER EVANS'

Salamander, Fire and Thief proof IRON CHESTS,

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by FIRE or BURGLARS, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS, TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c.

DRUGGISTS' PRESSES, EAGLE GLASS PAPER, PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c.

PACKING LEVERS, HOISTING MACHINES, REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS,

61 South Second St., below Chestnut, Philad.

REFRIGERATORS

For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER, MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by rains, minerals, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Warerooms, No. 61 South Second Street, two doors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 4.

NEW HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE, IN YORK, PA.

J. & H. A. HANTZ,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have opened their new establishment, on the corner of West Main Street and the Railroad, half a square from the Wooden Bridge, in the Borough of York, where they have just received an entirely new, full and complete assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

such as Tin and Sheet Iron, Nails, Mill and Cross-cut Saws, Plane-bits, IRON and STEEL, Locks, Hinges and Screws, Chisels of all descriptions, Raps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shovels and Forks, a general assortment of

GUNS AND PISTOLS,

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives, in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS and DYE-STUFFS, and a full and general assortment of

GROCERIES AND FISH,

all of which have been selected with great care and purchased upon the best terms, thus enabling us to accommodate customers to their entire satisfaction.

Cash paid for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public, feeling assured that we will deal with them in such a manner as to secure their confidence.

JACOB HANTZ,
HENRY A. HANTZ.

York, Jan. 3.

New Iron and Steel Store.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swede, Norwegian, Refined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Sheet, &c. English, Russian and American Sheet Iron: Small Round and Square Iron, from 3-16ths and upwards; Boiler and Flue Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron: Angle Iron, Half Round Iron, &c. Swede and Blistered Steel, from best stamps of Sverge Iron; Cast and Shear Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.

EARPS & BRINK,
Iron and Steel Merchants,

117 North Water St., & 56 North Del. Avenue Philadelphia, July 26.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as HAY'S Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Bantz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKEYS,

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

GOLD PENS AND SILVER PENCILS.

(best quality.) Card Cases, Visiting and Printing Cards, Fancy Note Paper, Envelopes, Motto Wafers, Fancy Sealing Wax, Letter Stamps, &c. for sale by

S. H. RUEHLER.

Feb. 7.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

of all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, at the Book and Stationery Store of

S. H. RUEHLER.

Feb. 7.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

GARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen.

Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weekly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. M'Kieley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Tritt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$250 for five years, and \$150 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

Feb. 5.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,

General Agent for Adams County.

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.

David Ziegler,

Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.

Henry Myers, Esq. New Chester.

Henry Mayer, Esq. Abbottstown.

Daniel Comfort, Straban townsh.

Abraham King, Esq. Hunterstown.

David Blythe, Esq. Millerstown.

Thos. T. Wierman, Ardensville.

Wm. Morrison, Esq. Bendersville.

Abel T. Wright, do.

Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.

Abraham Scott, Cash Town.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, March 20, 1848.

A Hint.

We need a considerable amount of money to meet our engagements for Paper, &c. this spring, and hope that those of our subscribers who know themselves indebted to us for subscription, advertising, &c. will "give us a lift."—Those who receive their papers by mail, can remit through the same medium. To those who have made prompt payment, we return our thanks.

Borough Election.

The election in this borough, on Friday last, resulted in the choice of the following persons, who were on the Whig Ticket:

Judge—Michael Newman.

Inspector—John Culp, (of M.)

Assessor—David McElroy.

Constables—Nicholas Weaver, Robert Tate.

The Board of Revenue Commissioners at Harrisburg have determined the valuation of property, trades, professions, &c., made taxable for State purposes, in Adams county, as follows:

Amount of property subject to a State Tax of 3 mills, \$1,476,113 00

Amount of 1 per cent, 39,773 00

Amount of 2 per cent, 3,426 00

Aggregate, \$4,519,311 00

Tax on Watches, \$49 25. The valuation proposed by Mr. FISHER, the Representative of this District in the Board, was \$100,000 less than the above. The valuation in 1845 was \$4,239,531.—Star.

The Treaty.

We announced the fact last week that the Treaty with Mexico had been ratified by the Senate. The President immediately despatched a messenger to Mexico with the news; and on Tuesday last, he nominated Mr. Sevier, the Senator from Arkansas, as Commissioner of the United States, with the rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to the Mexican Republic, and Robert M. Walsh, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of Legation. Both nominations were confirmed by the Senate. The principal appointment was tendered by the President to Louis McLane, of Maryland, but was declined by him.

Mr. SEVIER, the newly appointed Minister to Mexico, was seriously indisposed on Thursday evening, and confined to his bed.

The Treaty.

The vote for the ratification was as follows: Ayes—Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Jefferson Davis, Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Herschel Johnson, Mason, Moor, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turner, Yulee, Democrats: Bell, Clarke, Crittenden, John Davis, Dayton, Reverdy Johnson, Henry Johnson, Mangum, Miller, Underwood, Whigs: Hale, Abolitionist—37.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Benton, Breese, Douglass, Lewis, Westcott, Democrats: Badger, Baldwin, Berrien, Corwin, Greene, Spruance, Upham, Webster, Whigs—15.

Analysis of the Vote.

Ayes—Whigs 11 Nays—Whigs 8

Democrats 26 Democrats 7

Absent—Whigs 3 Total—Ayes 37

Democrats 1 Nays 15

Majority for the Treaty 22

Among those voting for the ratification are four who spoke against it. Of the four Senators not voting, two were absent from the city—Messrs. Houston and Pearce.

The Ten Regiment Bill is still under discussion in the Senate of the U. States. On Thursday, Mr. CALHOUN made a strong speech against the bill; he was opposed to it, he said, under all circumstances, and would have voted against it had the treaty not been made. He spoke in strong terms against the President establishing a system of finance in Mexico—that the power belonged alone to Congress, and it became the Senate to put upon the exercise of this power by the Executive its strongest condemnation. Mr. JOHNSON, of Georgia, followed in favor of the bill, sustaining the general policy of the Administration.

Mr. BREWER obtained the floor for Friday, and he would be followed by Mr. WEBSTER—when it was thought the vote would be taken.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Ten Regiment Bill Passed.

The vote on the Ten Regiment Bill was taken on Friday evening about 8 o'clock, and it was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Butler, Cameron, Cass, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mason, Moor, Niles, Sturgeon, Turner, Westcott and Yulee—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Calhoun, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Greene, Hale, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Phelps, Underwood, Upham and Webster—19.

We think it doubtful whether the bill will pass the House of Representatives, under existing circumstances.

In consequence of the seat of Mr. Senator Sevier being vacated by his accepting of an Executive appointment, the Hon. Edward Hannegan, of Indiana, was appointed to be Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate, vice Mr. Sevier.—Nat. Int.

The actual vote in the Senate upon the project of a Treaty with Mexico (as amended by the Senate) we have reason to believe was years 37, nays 15—instead of years 38, nays 15, as first published. Four Senators were absent at the time of taking the vote. It being a possible thing that all four of the absentees would have voted against the treaty, it will at once be perceived how narrow an escape it may have had from actual rejection.—Id.

Whig State Convention.

The Convention of Whig Delegates from the several Counties of Pennsylvania, met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, and were organized temporarily by the appointment of THOMAS E. COCHRAN, Esq., of York, as President, and Judge CONRAD, of Philadelphia, as Secretary. A committee was appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention—who in the afternoon presented the following persons to the Convention:

President—JOHN B. JOHNSON, of Erie.
Vice Presidents—JOHN ALLISON, Josiah Rich, C. D. Shoemaker, W. Sanborn, Daniel Derickson, R. T. Conrad, J. J. Hemphill, J. K. Shoemaker, David Leech, Joseph Kirkner, A. W. Olewine, Thomas Foster, and W. J. Van Kirk.
Secretaries—J. M. Sullivan, S. W. Pierson, J. W. Kerr, Thomas W. Duffield, J. B. Bell, and J. P. Rogers.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Canal Commissioner, which resulted in the nomination of NER MIDDLESWORTH, of Union county, on the second ballot, as follows:

1st ballot.	2d do.
Ner Middlesworth, 37	69
S. D. Karns, 28	0
H. W. Tracy, 19	27
Paul B. Preston, 20	26

W. F. JOHNSON, of Armstrong county, and SAMUEL BELL, of Berks county, were selected as Senatorial Delegates to the Whig National Convention; and J. P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon, and T. M. T. McKENNA, of Washington, Senatorial Electors. The remainder of the delegation and Electoral Ticket to be filled up by the several Congressional districts. No expression of preference on the Presidency was made.

The following are the Representative Electors agreed upon by the several districts. The list is full with the exception of the 15th and 23d districts. The 15th is York and Adams, and the Conferees meet at Abbotstown today, to select a Delegate and an Elector for the district.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.
1. Joseph G. Clarkson, 13. Henry Johnson,
2. J. Price Wetherill, 14. Wm. Colder, sr.,
3. James M. Davis, 15.
4. Thos. W. Duffield, 16. Chas. W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hittner, 17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. John Dungan, 18. Thos. R. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele, 19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Lauder, 20. John Allison,
9. Jos. K. Schnyder, 21. And. W. Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder, 22. Richard Irvin,
11. Wm. G. Hurley, 23.
12. Francis Tyler, 24. Sam'l A. Purviance.

The following resolutions were offered by Judge Conrad from the Committee on the subject, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Pennsylvania cherish with unabated zeal and earnestness all the well-known and long established principles of the Whig party; that those principles have been signally vindicated by the lamentable results which have attended their violation; and that the peace, the prosperity, and the honor of the Nation, demand "Union for the sake of the Union" in the Whig party, to secure their speedy and permanent re-establishment.

Resolved, That we firmly adhere to the principles of Protection embodied in the Tariff of 1842.

Resolved, That the Whig candidate for the Presidency, to be worthy of the support of the Whig party, must be known to be devoted to its principles, willing to become their exponent and champion, and prepared to carry them faithfully out in the execution of his official duties.

Resolved, That cherishing the fullest confidence that the Whig National Convention will nominate a candidate truly devoted to Whig principles, and every way worthy our support, we, in the name of our constituents, pledge him the support of the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the Convention adjourned.

Whig Victory in Detroit.

On the 6th inst. the election took place in the City of Detroit for Mayor, and resulted in the choice of the Whig candidate by a majority of 104, when last fall the Locofoco majority was 238. This shows a gain in favor of the Whig principles of 342 votes in the short space of four months.

The Whig Ward Elections which were held in New York on Monday night, resulted in the choice of delegates favorable to Mr. Clay, in all except one or two wards.

The Ten Regiment Bill, in the present aspect of affairs, seems to stand but a poor chance of success, and in the opinion of very many, is altogether unnecessary, as it is evident that, even if the regiments were filled, which they are not, they could not be drilled up and reach Mexico before the first of September, if by that time. We have now in Mexico about forty thousand effective men. All the battles which have been fought, have been won by less than one-third of this number; and if the treaty is consummated, as it can hardly be doubted it will be, where is the necessity for more men?

The Union, when our force in Mexico was small—when our brave little army was encountering four times their number—was constantly putting forth extravagant and exaggerated statements of the number of men in Mexico; but now, when there is no longer a necessity for a greater force than is already in the field, it is contriving every means to reduce their number, with a view to secure to the administration the distribution of the offices which the ten regiment bill must create.—News.

Hydrophobia.

The Doylestown Democrat of Wednesday last mentions no less than six cases of hydrophobia which have occurred in that county within the last few days. In most cases the dogs were shot. A short time since, says the Democrat, a dog belonging to Richard Woodington, residing in the vicinity of the Sorrel Horse, Montgomery county, went mad, and bit two of Mr. W.'s children and a cow. The latter has since gone mad, and was accordingly shot during one of the most horrible spasms of hydrophobia. The children have not yet shown any symptoms of the disease.

Hon. HORACE MANN has been nominated as the Whig candidate at Quincy, Mass., to take the place of the late John Quincy Adams.

Adjournment.

A resolution has passed both Houses of the Legislature to adjourn on the 11th of April next. The session will then have been 99 days long. By a provision of the Constitution the pay of members is reduced to \$1.50 after 100 days. This accounts for fixing the above day for adjournment.

The Committee on Banks in the House of Representatives have reported against the Berlin Savings Institution.

Another Congressman Dead.

On Thursday last, the Speaker read a letter giving information of the decease of the Hon. JOHN M. HOLLEY, of New York. He came to Washington in a deep decline, and after giving his vote in the organization of the House, went to the South for his health. This is the third Whig member of the House whose death has occurred since the commencement of the session.

The last accounts from Mexico give an account of a spirited fight between the guerrillas and a small American detachment under Major Polk. The former were routed, losing 18 or 20 men.

The Court of Inquiry.

We learn from the N. O. Picayune, of the 8th inst. that the ship America arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., with Gen. Towson and others on board. He will, of course, at once repair to Puebla, whither Gen. Cushing had previously proceeded from the city of Mexico. The correspondent of the Picayune intimates that the court will organize at Puebla and then adjourn to the city of Mexico.

A Jersey volunteer writes from Matamoros to the Trenton News, that the men are much dissatisfied with their condition, and dread the idea of remaining there till the sickly season. Four of his company had deserted—two from Belvidere, one from New Brunswick, and one, Pierce, from Trenton. He adds that "one a month, and insult and outrage from petty officers, are not very great inducements for a poor private to remain long in the service." He gives the following list of prices to show that their expenses are enormous—A pound of cheese 37 1/2; blacking, per box, 15 1/2; pipe clay to whiten belts, 1 lb. 50; butter, per lb. 40; 3 small herring, smoked, 25; 1 blacking brush, 50; chewing tobacco, 1 lb. 75; smoking tobacco, 75 to 1.00; 1 bottle of Jersey 3 cent ink, 25.

Maj. SUMNER, of the Dragons, has arrived at Carlisle, on a visit to his family, after a long and active term of service in Mexico. He was in nearly all the battles from the capture of Vera Cruz to the conquest of the Capital, and was wounded at Cerro Gordo.

A fire broke out in the town of Rome, N. Y., on Wednesday last, which destroyed the Jail, Court-house, Methodist Church, &c.

Mr. Clay arrived at Baltimore on Thursday afternoon, on his return from New York, and was there and along the road greeted by large crowds.

The case recently argued by Mr. CLAY before the U. S. Supreme Court, has been decided in his favor.

"Deutsches Wochenblatt," is the title of a new German paper just commenced at Abbotstown, in this county, by JAMES FRANKLIN KOHLER, at \$1 per year. We wish our young friend success.

Graham's Magazine, for April, is already on our table, filled with highly interesting original articles. The embellishments are Gen. Winfield Scott; Pauline Grey; and the Paris Fashions—all executed in beautiful style.—Gen. Scott's portrait is one of a series of Portraits of the Army Heroes.

Deplorable Death.

Mrs. Jacoby, wife of Mr. A. Jacoby, residing at the Fox Chase Tavern, on the Bristol turnpike, in Bensalem, Bucks county, was burnt to death on the night of the 29th ult. "It appears that she had occasion to go down stairs after the family had retired, and while there, her clothes caught fire; unable to put out the flames, she succeeded in getting up stairs and awakening her husband, but too late to save herself, as she was burnt so badly that she expired in a few minutes. Mr. Jacoby was also burnt severely in endeavoring to save his wife.

Two very distinguished citizens have died within the past week—the venerable AMOS SPENCER, formerly Chief Justice of New York, who died at Lyons, N. Y. on Monday last, and the Hon. HENRY WHEATON, who resided for many years as our Minister in Europe, who died at Roxbury, Mass. on the 11th inst. He was a finished scholar and his death will be severely felt. Chief Justice Spencer goes down to the grave in a ripe old age, respected and honored. He was the President of the Baltimore Convention of May, 1844, which nominated Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The election in New Hampshire has resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidate for Governor by 2 or 3000 majority.

The nomination of HENRY CHAPMAN as President Judge of the Chester and Delaware District has been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. CLAY was to leave Baltimore on Saturday morning for Ashland, by way of Pittsburgh, where he will remain a day or two.

Terrible Accident in France.—A terrible accident lately occurred in one of the French foundries. The immense receptacle for the melted iron was full of the metal in fusion, when a hole broke through in the bottom and it ran out all around the place; several of the workmen, who were not able to escape in time, had their feet covered to the ankle with the molten stream, and amputation was in every case considered necessary. Two had since died; six were at the hospital in a critical state, and some twenty more were confined to their houses.

We went to war, it seems, according to Mr. Polk's manifestoes, for indemnity for the injuries inflicted upon our people by the Mexicans. The Treaty, as we understand it, not only sacrifices these claims, but compels our own government to pay our own indemnity! We could, prior to the war, beyond all doubt, have secured the boundary line of the Rio Grande, and Upper California, for less than ten millions of dollars. The war has cost us a hundred millions in cash, and an entailment of pensions that will exist for half a century,—while we now stipulate by Treaty to pay the Mexicans \$15,000,000, and some \$5,000,000 more of our own indemnity.

A Novel and Pleasant Affair.—The ladies of Hartford, Conn., gave a grand Leap Year Ball on Tuesday evening, at the city Hotel, at which seventy couples were present.

The arrangements of the nine lady managers were well adapted to the occasion, and every thing was conducted in the most appropriate and orderly manner. The whole order of ball-room gallantry was reversed. The gentlemen were seated around the hall, and the ladies, with card in hand, were passing along, engaging partners, and introducing each other to the gentlemen. Notwithstanding the fact that the ladies took the lead, there was a becoming modesty displayed, which had the happiest effect. There was never a more chaste, happy, innocent party assembled in Hartford. At midnight, supper was announced.—The "delicacies" and the "substantials"—the solid and fancy were spread out in profusion. The ladies waited upon the gentlemen, and the entertainment was well disposed of. After supper the dance was resumed, and the party finally broke up in the most cheerful manner.

Another calamitous fire occurred in New York on Tuesday afternoon, by which the extensive stables of Messrs. Bebec, Brown & Crane, were destroyed, together with fourteen horses—three of them valuable circus horses, belonging to Messrs. Gardiner & Williams.

Move in Behalf of Emigrants.—The Aldermen of New York city have resolved to memorialize Congress for a law to secure to immigrants on their passage from Europe, more perfect ventilation, enough of wholesome food, and medical aid when sick. It is deemed an act of public safety.

The intelligence of the ratification of the treaty of peace, was received by the New York Assembly with loud demonstrations of applause.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 100 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.	
Flour, -	5 75 to 5 81
Wheat, -	1 25 to 1 32
Rye, -	75 to 80
Corn, -	45 to 49
Oats, -	37 to 40
Beef Cattle, -	6 00 to 7 75
Hogs, -	6 00 to 6 50

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 14th inst. by the Rev. E. V. Gehart, Mr. PHILIP SELICK, to Miss MARGARET CLARK—both of Menallan township.

On Thursday evening the 16th inst. by the same, Mr. HENRY MONROE, of Cumberland township, to Miss ANN CATHERINE SCHUBERT, of this borough.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. GEORGE RIFFEL, of Hamiltonban township, to Miss MARIA BOYEN, of Harbaugh Valley, Md.

On the 16th inst. by the same, Mr. GEORGE WALTER, of Franklin township, to Mrs. SARAH BOCHER, of Menallan township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. SOLOMON HARTMAN, Jr., to Miss SARAH, daughter of Nicholas Bushey, Esq.—both of Menallan township.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. HENRY NELL, of this county, to Miss MARY LEHMAN, of York county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. ELI MEYER, to Miss MARY ANN, only daughter of Mr. Andrew Hartman—both of this county.

DIED.

On Friday evening last, in this borough, Mrs. MARTHA ENK, relict of David Edie, Esq., aged about 82 years.

On Thursday evening, Mrs. HARRIET C. LITTLE, wife of Mr. John Little, of this borough, in the 26th year of her age.

On the 9th inst., in this county, near Cash-town, Mrs. ELIZABETH KEIM, aged 54 years 11 months and 7 days.

Near York Springs, on the 12th inst. Mr. ADAM GARDNER, aged 77 years 6 months and 5 days.

On the 10th inst., Mrs. MARY COMFORT, of Menallan township, in the 56th year of her age.

On the 10th inst., ALICE HELEN, daughter of Peter Diehl, Esq., of New Oxford, aged 1 year and 6 days.

On the 8th inst. ELIZABETH JANE, infant daughter of John M. and Mary Jane Goodman, of Franklin township, aged 5 months and 20 days.

Annual Association of Pa. College.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Alumni Association of Pennsylvania College will be held in the College Chapel, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock. The prompt attendance of all the resident Alumni is earnestly requested.

M. L. STOEYER, Sec'y.

March 20.

STATIONERY.

Note Paper, Gold Pens, Visiting Cards, Steel Pens, Envelopes, Pen Holders, Sealing Wax, Quills, Motto Writers, Inks, Letter Seals, Gums, Paperweights, Card Cases, Ivory Tablets.

The above with a general assortment of Fancy Stationery, Penmanship, Brushes, &c. &c. for sale at the Bookstore of KELLER KURTZ.

March 20.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 17th day of April next, viz:

The account of John Boblitz and George Mummert, Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Mummert, deceased.

The account of George L. Wile, Administrator of the estate of Charles F. Wile, deceased.

The account of Jacob Hersh, Guardian of Henry Showalter, Isaac Showalter, and David Showalter, minor children of David Showalter, deceased.

The account of John L. Noel, Guardian of Rachel McClain, minor child of James M. Clain, deceased.

The first and final account of David Hollinger, Executor of the last will and testament of Christian Nagle, deceased.

The final account of Philip Fleschman, and Michael Beavenour, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Beavenour, deceased.

The first account of John L. Taughinbaugh, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Jacob Shank, deceased.

The first and final account of John L. Taughinbaugh, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Shank, deceased.

The account of William C. Seabrooks, Administrator of the estate of Elijah Seabrooks, deceased.

The first and final account of John Hoover, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Walter, deceased.

The first account of Nicholas Bushey, Administrator of the estate of Philip Snyder, deceased.

The first and final account of Jacob Cover, Administrator of the estate of James Rhea, deceased.

The first Guardianship Account of Henry Overholser, Guardian of Samuel Geiselman, minor son of Michael Geiselman, sen., deceased.

The first and final account of Benjamin Schriever, Administrator of the estate of William Schroeder, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
March 20, 1848.

March 20, 1848.

The Cheap Book Store,

OPPOSITE THE BANK, GETTYSBURG, PA.

Sign of the Big Book.

EMPORIUM of Standard Literature, where may be found a large and choice collection of Standard Works in the several departments of Literature, including Agriculture, Domestic Economy, &c.; Biblical and Theological History and Literature; Biography; History, Ancient and Modern; College and School Books; Essayists, Belles-Lettres, Education, &c.; Mental and Moral Science, Criticism; Natural Science, &c.; Voyages and Travels; Splendidly embellished Works; Medical and Surgical Science, &c.; Dictionaries and Encyclopedias; Politics, Political Economy and Statistics; Poetry and the Drama; Juvenile Works; Miscellaneous Works. The above, with a general assortment of Maps, Guide Books, Charts, Games, Stationery, &c. &c., for sale at the Original Cheap store of KELLER KURTZ, opposite the Bank.

March 20.

TO PURCHASERS OF IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swedish, Norwegian, Refined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russian and American Sheet Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3-16ths and upwards; Boiler and Fine Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Aale Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from best stamps of Sweden Iron; Cast and Shear Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks. Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.

EARPS & BRINK,

Iron and Steel Merchants,

117 North Water St., & 36 North Del. Avenue, Philadelphia, March 20.

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of ANTHONY B. KURTZ, for License to keep a Public House in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the County of Adams—being an old Stand.

THE undersigned citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in the County of Adams, being well acquainted with ANTHONY B. KURTZ, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

W. B. McClellan, Andrew Polley, Geo. C. Strickhommer, Ephraim Martin, Daniel M. Smyser, Geo. Swope, James G. Reed, M. Samson, H. Scott, H. D. Wattles, Nicholas Codori, J. B. Danner.

March 20.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of THOMPSON M'CORN, for License to keep a Public House in the borough of Gettysburg, in

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS

CABINET FURNITURE

GEO. H. SWOPE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his office to the new building on East York street, Gettysburg, Pa. a large assortment of all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE,

SUCH AS

Mahogany, Cherry and Maple BUREAUS, Plain and Fancy French

Half-French BEDSTEPS,

Centres, Dining & Breakfast

TABLES, Cupboards,

Workstands, Cante-

stands, &c., &c.

As my Furniture is manufactured by myself

for regular customers, and not for auction pur-

poses, the public may rely upon its being what

it purports to be, of fashionable style, and best

material and workmanship.

Housekeepers and others desiring new and

GOOD Furniture, will do well to give me a

call before purchasing elsewhere.

All COFFINS made to order, at all times.

GEORGE H. SWOPE.

Gettysburg, March 6.

NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!

Co-Partnership in the Cab-

inet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partner-

ship in the Cabinet-making business, at

the old stand of Henry Garlach, in South Bal-

timore street, opposite Wimbrenner's Tavern,

where they will always have on hand, and be

prepared to make to order,

Sideboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bu-

reaux, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash-

stands, and Cante-stands,

and in short, every article belonging to the above

business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS

of all varieties.

All orders for COFFINS attended to with

the utmost promptness.

The subscribers assure the public that all

work purchased of them will be of the nearest

and most durable character. They superintend

themselves the construction of every article,

thus being assured that both material and work-

manship can be had at their terms. They are ex-

ceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giv-

ing them a call.

All Country produce taken in exchange for

work.

HENRY GARLACH,

DANIEL TRIMMER,

Gettysburg, Jan. 24.

Tower's School Books.

IMPORTANT News to Teachers, Parents and

Scholars.—Part 1, Gradual Primer, or Pri-

mary School Emancipator; part 2, Introduction

to Gradual Reader; part 3, Gradual Reader, or

Exercises in Articulation; part 4, The Practi-

cal Reader, developing principles of Etymology,

Ac., History of U. States designed for schools,

by Expert Clergy. Ackerman's First Book in

National History. Smith's First Book in Geo-

graphy. Dr. Second or Quarto Geography.

The above valuable series of school books

have been used in many of the New England

States, New York, Delaware, and many South-

ern and Western States, and are now offered to

individuals desiring to acquire a knowledge of

them, lower than any series now in use. The

above, with all varieties of Classical and School

Books, for sale at the Bookstore of

KELLER KORTZ,

Feb. 25.

Do you want to save 50 per cent.?

I can, call and examine the fresh supply of

CLOTHING, just received from Baltimore

and Philadelphia, embracing every article of the

latest style, such as

English Coats, Frock, Sack, and Over

Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, Pants, Vests,

Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Caps,

Stocks, &c., &c.

In fact, every thing that belongs to the clothing

of both man and boy.

Persons who have purchased Clothing

this fall, must be, by this time, convinced that

the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING can

be obtained at the One-Price, and Cash, Clo-

thing and Variety Store, (opposite the Bank),

of

MARCUS SAMSON.

Jan. 10.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg,

and as it is his intention to devote himself

entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all

its branches, no effort will be spared to render

satisfaction in every case. If any have had op-

erations performed, which have not proved sat-

isfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and

have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their resi-

dences, if desired.

Office in South Baltimore street, next

door to Mr. Forry's Hotel.

Nov. 22.

W. B. McLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin

House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Of-

fice, by Geo. W. Mc Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

D. McCONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the

Public Square, one door west of George

Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law

Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful at-

tention to business in his profession, it will be

his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. McConaughy will also attend promptly

to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensioners.

He has made arrangements through which he

can furnish very desirable facilities to ap-

plicants, and entirely relieve them from the pecu-

niary of journey to Washington, on application

in person or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

Jewelry, Watch Guards,

WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c., &c.

Always be had at the Clock &

Watch Establishment of

ALEX. FRAZER.

July 10.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

Attorney from Pittsburg, designs making
Gettysburg his permanent place of resi-
dence, and to pursue there the practice of the
Law. He has made arrangements with his
father, John Reed, Esq. of Gettysburg, to have
his office located in all such cases as may
require it. He will be found at all times at
his Office, on Chambersburg street, opposite
the Hat Store of William W. Paxton, or at his
lodgings, at the Hotel of James M. Cosh.

Nov. 1.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and
informs them that he has made arrange-
ments to continue to practice as usual in the
Court of Adams county, under the new regu-
lation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partner-
ship for the practice of the Law, will
attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will
also attend the neighboring Counties, if desired.

Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank

and Public Offices, where one of the firm may

at all times be found, and where communica-

tions will receive prompt attention.

JAMES COOPER,

R. G. MCNEARY.

June 21.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public generally, that he has removed
his Clock and Watch Establishment from
Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand
formerly occupied by Joseph Matheus, deceased,
where he will be pleased to wait upon all who
may favor him with their custom. He will
keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

AND

JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the

most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c.,

will be repaired at the most reasonable prices,

and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having

been engaged in the business for a number

of years, he hopes, by industry and particular

attention to his customers, to merit a share of

public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

REMOVAL.

E. SAJAS J. CULP respectfully informs his

friends and customers that he has removed

his

Tailoring Establishment

to the room formerly occupied by J. W. Bell,

deceased, opposite WAMPLER'S TANNERY,

in Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to

attend to the orders of all who wish to have

work done up in fashionable style, and at low

prices. Arrangements have been made to re-

ceive the

Latest Fashions,

from Philadelphia and New York, so that cus-

tomers can rely on having their garments made

in the most approved styles.

Country produce will be taken in ex-

change for work.

Gettysburg, Aug. 23.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON,

STEAM FACTORY.

The only one in the United States,

NO. 104 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANTS are respectfully informed

that I continue to manufacture all the

above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding

the great opposition of parties opposed to the

introduction of expensive improvements.—

My assortment is complete, and prices so low,

as to give entire satisfaction.

As there is an Umbrella Store next door,

nearly the same name, it is important you

should remember

Wm. H. Richardson,

Steam Factory, and LATESTECH, of the WALK-

ING CANE UMBRELLA,

SIGN OF THE LADY AND EAGLE,

No. 104 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 7.

Attention is requested to the celebrated

WALKING CANE UMBRELLA, a neat and beau-

tiful article, combining all the advantages of a

CANE and UMBRELLA.

OLIVER EVANS'

Salamander, Fire and Thief proof

IRON CHESTS,

WARRANTED equal to any other make,

and have never been injured by Fire

or Burglary, in a single instance. He also

keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests,

made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS,

TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c.

DRUGGISTS PRESSES,

EAGLE GLASS PAPER,

PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c.

PACKING LEVERS,

HOISTING MACHINES,

REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS,

61 South Second st., below Chestnut, Philad.

REFRIGERATORS

For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER

MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary

purposes.

WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER

FILTERS, for Purifying water that is

brackish or muddy, whether by rains, minerals,

or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices.

at the W. A. Evans, No. 61 South Second Street,

two doors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 4.

Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Piece

CAN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S

Clock & Watch Establishment, in Cham-

bersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to

Mr. Budder's Drug Store, where a new lot of

beautiful 24 hour and 8 day CLOCKS have just

been received from the City. They are of the

best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give

us a call—they will be sold cheap.

July 19.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ARNOLD

GARDNER for License to keep a Tavern

in the town of Gettysburg, in the

county of Adams—being an old

Stand.

THE undersigned, citizens of Lai-

fayette county, who have known the above

petitioner, ARNOLD GARDNER, resides, and wish-

to continue a Tavern, do hereby certify that the

Tavern is necessary to accommodate the pub-

lic, and entertain strangers and travellers, and

that the aforesaid petitioner is a person of good

repute for honesty and temperance, and that he

is well provided with house-room and other

necessaries for the accommodation of strangers

and travellers.

Isaac Griesel, George W. Harmon,

Jacob Dentler, John Sheets,

Moses Stambach, Adam Gardner, jr.,

Abraham Livingston, Wm. Criswell,

Joseph Fickel, Levi Livingston,

Albert Wolford, March 6.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of SAMUEL

SADLER for License to keep a Public

House in Heidersburg, in the Town-

ship of Tyrona, in the county of Ad-

ams—being an old Stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Tyrona

township, in said County of Adams,

being well acquainted with SAMUEL SADLER,

the above petitioner, and also having a knowl-

edge of the house for which License is prayed

for, do hereby certify that such ten or Tavern is

necessary to accommodate the public, and enter-

tain strangers and travellers, and that the above

petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty

and temperance, and that he is well provided

with house-room and conveniences for the ac-

commodation of strangers and travellers.

William Dietrick, James N. Pittenburi,

Leonard Delap, Kiddlebush,

Jacob Brame, Francis Wickes,

John J. Neely, Peter Fidler,

Barth Myers, William Yates, son,

Jacob Musser, Jacob Fidler,

Abraham Lindy, Jacob Ernstberger,

March 6.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of GEORGE

SNYDER for License to keep a Public

House in Mountjoy township, in the

county of Adams—being an old Stand.

THE undersigned, citizens of the township

of Mountjoy, in the county of Adams,

recommend the above petitioner, and certify

that the Inn or Tavern above mentioned is

The Treaty.

The following is an abstract of the Treaty between the U. States and Mexico, as confirmed by the Senate. The "Sun" remarks that they do not choose to discuss its merits, but they must candidly confess that the impression it has produced on their minds is that "we have paid a little too dear for our whistle."

The first article provides for the general restoration of peace between the two nations.

The second article requires, upon the signature of the treaty by the commissioners then negotiating, a provisional suspension of hostilities, and the restoration of constitutional order in all places occupied by the American troops, so far as consistent with such occupation.

The third article provides for the withdrawal of the land and naval forces of the United States, upon the ratification of the treaty by Mexico, the restoration of the custom houses, with accounts of collections subsequent to the ratification, and the evacuation of the Mexican capital within one month after the fulfillment of the foregoing stipulations.

Article the fourth requires the restoration of all possessions seized by the U. States during the war, within the future limits of Mexico, and all armament and munitions of war, and public property pertaining to such possessions when captured. Also, requires the entire evacuation of the Mexican territory by our troops, within three months after the ratification of the treaty, with a provision, however, of conditional delay during the sickly season, extending to November. The final interchange of all prisoners of war is also here required.

Article the fifth establishes the boundary line, as follows: "The Rio Grande from its mouth to the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westward north of the town called Paso, to the western termination of the boundary of New Mexico; thence north to the first branch of the river Gila till it empties into the Colorado river, and crossing that river, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean. Provision is made in this article for surveying and marking the boundary."

The sixth article secures to the United States the navigation of the Gulf of California, and the river Colorado; and stipulates for the construction of a road, canal or railway, if deemed necessary, for the mutual convenience of the two nations, upon the borders of the river Gila, on either side.

The seventh article secures to the citizens of both nations, the navigation of the river Gila and that part of the Del Norte below the southern boundary of New Mexico, and regulates said navigation.

The eighth article provides for the protection of Mexicans and their property; who may remain on the ceded territory; for those who may remove at any time; and the right of property of those who may not reside in the territory.—Guaranties to Mexicans the right to retain the character of Mexican citizens, or to become citizens of the United States, requiring the latter to make such election within one year.

Article the ninth provides for the incorporation of Mexicans electing to become citizens of the United States, into this Union, and the establishment of them upon a political equality with the people of the United States; and also provides for the protection of the relations and communications now existing between ecclesiastical authorities within the limits of the Mexican territory and catholics residing within the territory ceded to the United States, until a new demarcation of the districts should be made. This article was rejected, and superseded by one providing for the incorporation of the inhabitants as Congress shall determine, and protecting them in the meantime in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

Article the tenth, which was expunged, made valid all grants of lands made by the Mexican government in Texas, and all the ceded territory, up to a specified period.

The eleventh article binds the United States to restrain, punish and redress predatory incursions by the Indians upon Mexican territory.

The twelfth article requires the payment by the United States of fifteen millions of dollars in consideration of the ceded territory; three millions in the city of Mexico upon the ratification of the treaty; and the other twelve millions in instalments of three millions per annum, with interest as expressed.

By the thirteenth article the United States assumes the payment of all claims due from Mexico to citizens of the United States; and articles fourteenth and fifteenth further establish certain matters relative to these claims.

Article the sixteenth reserves the right to either party to fortify any point within its territory.

Article the seventeenth adopts, with certain conditions, the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at the city of Mexico, between that government and the United States, on the 5th April, 1831, to be in force eight years, and to terminate only after one year's notice from either party.

By the eighteenth article all supplies for the troops of the United States, previous to evacuation, though subsequent to the restoration of the custom-houses, are to be admitted into Mexico free of duty.

Article the nineteenth consists of six rules relative to duties upon merchandise imported into the ports of Mexico while in the occupancy of the United States

troops; exempting such merchandise from duties, and also, where removed to any place in the interior, in the occupancy of the United States troops.

Article the twentieth consists of a stipulation by which all imports shall be limited to the present duties, though less than sixty days should elapse after the signature of the treaty and the restoration of the custom-houses, which shall arrive previous to the expiration of the sixty days.

The twenty-first article makes an admirable provision relative to future difficulties, requiring mature consideration on the propriety of arbitration by commissioners or otherwise, &c.

The twenty-second article is honorable alike to both parties, and in consonance with the spirit of the age; establishing rules and regulations consistent with the humanities of our nature, in the event of the recurrence of war.

Article the twenty-third and last declares the mode and conditions of the ratification of the treaty.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH MEXICO, AS IT HAS PASSED THE SENATE.

It is told of Sheridan, in Moore's life of that great orator and dramatist, that walking in company with Sir Philip Francis, on his way to the House of Commons to take part in a vote of thanks for a Peace, the latter, in the course of conversation, remarked that "it was a Peace which every one would be glad of, but nobody would be proud of;" which remark Sheridan introduced, as his own, in a speech which he made as soon as he could get the floor after reaching the House. We make free to quote from Sheridan what he did not disdain to borrow from Sir Philip, to express what we suppose to be the general opinion, viz: that the Treaty of Peace—supposing it to be accomplished by the assent of Mexico to the alterations which it has undergone—is a peace which every one will be glad of, but no one will be proud of.

For, what one of our readers will not be glad of the news of Peace? There is music in the very sound—music how different from the cries of the wounded and the dying; the shrieks of the flying and the feeble; the wailing of the widow and the orphan! Say that the peace includes some sacrifice of cherished principles, some concession of preconceived opinion on the part of those Senators who have voted for it; yet, well-founded and valid as may be the objections in the eye of any statesman to the conclusion of a Peace until every effort has been exhausted to make it what he would most approve, how few of all our readers are there who will not rejoice in their inmost hearts in the news of the conclusion of a Treaty, which, though not in any other respect profitable to the country, yet saves the honor of the Nation, whilst it gives us Peace?

But who is there among all our readers that will be proud of this peace? Not those certainly who unconsciously and needlessly plunged the country into the war, which, after involving the Nation in a debt the sum of which will, when all accounts are settled up, amount up to far more than a hundred millions of dollars, and the sacrifice of twenty or thirty thousand lives and limbs, without accomplishing any one of the ostensible objects of the war. Nor can those certainly, on the other hand, feel pride in the Treaty who have constantly condemned and denounced the War as wilful and wanton, as begun without law, characterized by continual usurpations of power by the Executive during its progress, and by a departure from the policy and purity of our Republican system, so wide and so demoralizing as to have already greatly corrupted and hardened the public heart. No, no; neither the friends of War, the friends of Peace who believe that Peace ought never to have been broken, nor even the class of those who are too selfish to interest themselves in any way in the national welfare, can be proud of such a Peace.

So universal, however, is the longing for Peace, that the sound of it has been caught up with contagious enthusiasm, repeated and re-echoed, from mouth to mouth, from city to city, from hamlet to hamlet, from mountain to mountain, and from vale to vale, until it comes back upon us from North, East, West and South, with one universal choral swell of joy.

Of the ratification by the Government of Mexico of a Treaty of which (if she will make any Treaty) the balance inclines so much in her favor, we can hardly entertain a doubt. The certainty might perhaps have been greater had not the Treaty been amended in some of its details during its passage through the Senate. But, without knowing precisely what they are, we cannot allow ourselves to believe that these amendments will be suffered to defeat a measure already so far matured. Upon the friends of Peace in Mexico, could these lines reach them, we would most earnestly and respectfully impress the necessity of assenting at once to these amendments. From what we have heard of them, they will not seriously interfere with any honest purpose on the part of the negotiators, nor deprive the Government of Mexico or its citizens of any right which the Law of Nations, and the Judiciary of the United States, governed by that law, will not protect and maintain. With the intelligent statesmen and right-minded citizens of Mexico the fact cannot escape attention, that this Treaty has encountered a very serious and powerful opposition in the Senate of the United States, having finally passed

by a division so close that, had the absent Senators been present, there is no knowing but the Treaty might have been rejected! No one can, therefore, foretell what may be the consequence, on our side, of a refusal of the Government of Mexico to assent to the amendments proposed.

We cannot but trust, however, that Providence, having inclined the hearts of the two Nations to Peace, will yet crown the work with its blessing, that we may all be enabled to join in thanks to Heaven for its interposition to put an end to this causeless and cruel war.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.

From the N. O. Picayune Extra, March 7. The steamship New Orleans arrived at an early hour this morning, from Vera Cruz, having sailed from thence on the 2d inst.

Our accounts by the ship France left Lieutenant Colonel Biscoe and a small command engaged with a party of guerrillas five times their number. The issue was as we anticipated; but not without severe loss on our part. The gallant Lieutenant Henderson and twelve men were killed on our side, and the Mexican loss is supposed to have been about the same. Col. Biscoe charged the guerrillas three several times. His teams are said to have stampeded, and we regret to say that the Colonel was compelled to leave his killed and wounded behind, and make his way to Cordova. His wagons, or the greater part of them, were burnt; the mules were taken by the guerrillas. Col. Biscoe reached Orizaba the evening of the 22d ult.

The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 26th of February. Letters written that day say that an armistice for two months would be signed by Gen. Butler the following day. Our private correspondence agrees with the Free American that such an armistice had been arranged and determined upon.

We have no letters from the city of Mexico so late as the 26th ult., and the New Orleans sailed so soon after the arrival of the express from the capital, that the news by it had not finally transpired. Our latest papers from the city of Mexico are to the 10th ult. We copy from the American Star of that date the following article in regard to Gen. Scott's withdrawal from the command of the army in Mexico, in obedience to the orders of his Government:

"Major General Scott.—By reference to general order it will be seen that Gen. Scott has turned over the command of the army to Gen. Butler. We promised to inform our readers of this when officially advised on this subject, and we now do so, though with regret. Although we were told in Puebla that the General had requested to be relieved when active operations ceased, we were not prepared to receive the news that such had been the case. We do not think that either the Government or Gen. Scott's inclinations should take him from the army until a peace is made. He has accomplished so much, and against such great odds, that we regret to see him part with his companions in arms, and we have no hesitation in saying that such are the sentiments of the American army. It matters not how accomplished and gallant his successor may be, under the circumstances his place cannot be filled, and if we know Gen. Butler, we believe that he will echo that sentiment, for he is not so much weighed down by ambition as to applaud the recall, although the act places him in command of the proudest army in the world.

"Winfield Scott this morning takes leave officially of the army—of that gallant band with which he has carried his and their names upon the highest point of fame's column. Many an eye will fill with tears this morning when they read his last order. Even in this short order he pays the following deserved compliment to his successor—a brother officer who was his companion in arms in 1812, as he was here to-day:

"In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign—a small part of whose glory has been from position reflected on the senior officer—Major General Scott is happy to be relieved by a General of established merit and distinction in the service of his country."

Gen. Cushing had left the city of Mexico, under an escort of dragoons, for Puebla, to attend the Court of Inquiry.—Capt. Ridgely, of the fourth artillery, accompanied him.

"Arrest of a Government Defaulter.—Randall Hutchison, the absconding defaulter to the U. S. Mint, has been arrested and is now in Moyamensing Prison. Hutchison went to the West Indies, and was found a few weeks ago at St. Thomas, by Captain Eckfeldt, of the brig W. J. Watson, with whom the Marshal of this District had communicated in relation to the fugitive. Capt. Eckfeldt induced him to go in his vessel to Porto Rico, and brought him from thence to Philadelphia, where he was arrested immediately on his arrival.

"Paw-bee to Law.—A suit to recover twenty-five dollars, the amount of a note given for a horse, having been three years before the courts in Wyoming county, Pa., has just been terminated. Verdict was given for the plaintiff, in amount claimed, with costs, the latter amounting to eight hundred dollars! Such is law.

"No Wonder She's Sick.—The Queen of Spain has sixteen physicians in attendance on her!

ENGLISH MORMON IMMIGRANTS.—RE-BUILDING OF THEIR CHURCHES.

We learn from a reliable source, says the St. Louis Republican, that several thousand English families, members of the Mormon Church, will arrive at New Orleans during this spring, on their way to join the settlement formed in the great Salt Lake Valley. An Agent of the Mormon Church has been sent to New Orleans to provide passages for the immigrants on boats to St. Louis, as fast as they arrive. Another agent is stationed in St. Louis, to engage transportation for them up the Missouri to the present encampment of the Mormons, on the Missouri river, called "Winter Quarters." This encampment is on lands owned by the Omaha Indians, and in the immediate vicinity of Council Bluffs. From that point, or the vicinity, they expect every spring to send out all who are prepared to migrate to the Valley of the Salt Lake.

It is calculated that from eight to ten thousand souls, from England alone, will join the emigrating party this season.—In addition, several other large parties are expected from other quarters of Europe. At one time, it was the intention of the Elders of the Church to send these emigrants by vessels to Chagres, and thence across the continent to the Pacific, and by vessels to California; but since they have located their city in the great Salt Lake Valley, and determined to build their church there, they have instructed their disciples to take the overland route from the head of navigation on the Missouri. Those coming from beyond the seas will, as far as practicable, take vessels for New Orleans, and thence by boats reach the general rendezvous on the Missouri.

A deputation of the Elders now in this city are having printed a large addition of a Guide to the route from their present encampment on the Missouri, to their new city near the Salt Lake. It is a very complete and minute work.

A party of several thousands will leave the encampment at "Winter Quarters," this spring, as early as the grass on the plains will permit. It is estimated that there are now upwards of twelve thousand souls in the vicinity of this encampment. At least half of these Mormons will set out for their new residence this spring, and their places will be supplied by new comers.

Their numbers are as extraordinary as their movements and purposes appear to be absurd.

The extensive stables of the Harlem Railroad Company, corner of 4th avenue and 42d street, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Saturday night, and 57 horses were burned to death in them. The stables contained 58, and only one escaped. The flames spread so rapidly that it was found impossible to rescue any of them. The screams of the poor creatures, as the fire approached them, was heard for a long distance. The horse got out was used by a man in a single horse car, and who resided in a small house adjoining. He sprang from his bed, and without stopping to dress himself, ran to the rescue of his favorite beast, which he accomplished with great difficulty, and in the meantime, his own little home, with his clothes and furniture, were burnt. The horses destroyed were worth, on an average, we understand, about \$70 a piece, and we are sorry to learn were, with the stable, wholly uninsured.

At Baltimore, on Sunday week, there were two disgraceful riots by the firemen attached to the Independent, Watchman, New Market, and United Companies, in which pistols, stones, clubs, and other missiles were freely used. One person named Anthony Hughes was shot in the head, and died in a few hours afterwards. Three others were shot in the legs or elsewhere, and many badly wounded from stones and other missiles. The police arrested some of the rioters, who were either committed or held to bail for their appearance at court.

"The Spike Society."—The Washingtonian Journal, published in Portland, Maine, states that a new teetotal society has been started in that city, called the "Telegraphic Spike Society." It was started by two individuals, who, believing that they had been in the habit of spending altogether too much of their hard earnings for liquor, drove a spike into a post, and, under a ten dollar obligation, agreed that the first one who should drink, must draw out the spike with his teeth, or forfeit the above sum.

Each of the members of this society agrees to drive a spike. The spike is driven down close, and the agreement is, that the one who violates his pledge, is, in some way, to draw the spike. The first spikes—about seven in number—were driven into a Telegraph post. The society intend to have a new post, for this purpose. A subsequent meeting was held, and eleven new members drove spikes! This spike driving business will do them good service, if they don't have to put their teeth to them hereafter.

"Valuable Office."—The editor of the Centreville, Md. Times, says he has been shorn of his official dignity of registrar, and the alluring perquisites of office transferred to other hands! when he had paid one dollar and twenty-five cents for his documents, and only realized one twelve and a half by the year's operation.

"State Treasurer."—The Hon. Arnold Plumer has at length entered upon the duties of his office as State Treasurer.

Great Loss by Fire—Four Steamboats and Two Barges Destroyed.

Pittsburg, March 11, 1848. Accounts from St. Louis inform us of the destruction by fire, of the steamers Avalanche, Hibernia, John G. Hardin and Laclède, together with two barges. The loss sustained by the owners of the boats will amount to fifty thousand dollars. Their cargoes were large and valuable, on which there was twenty thousand dollars insurance. The J. G. Hardin, and other boats, had only six thousand dollars insurance on them.—The fire originated in the Avalanche.—The steamers Eudora and Charter Oak barely escaped.

All for Love of Country!—A few days ago, the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial saw in the streets of that city, five crippled soldiers from Mexico—one without any arms, three with but an arm a piece, and one with a wooden leg.

Erie Bank Counterfeits.—The Harrisburg Argus tells the people to look out for counterfeit one dollar notes on the Erie Bank, just put in circulation there. They are not imitations of the relief issues; but pretend to be the real "genuine" bank notes.

That Kissing.—The Philadelphia Ledger suggests that Mr. Clay appoint a committee of his young friends to receive the ladies and do the honors for him.

Unity of Human Calculations.—Sir Thomas Lawrence wrote thus to his sister, under the date of 26th Dec., 1829: "On the 6th of January, I have sacredly pledged myself to be with you, and to that all circumstances shall bend." "Alas! this was too bold a word for man, without any reference to the Divine permission. On that very 6th of January, 1830, he was seized with mortal illness, and died on the day following."

The following is an old lady's recipe for testing Indigo: "Sprinkle it, in fine powder, on a pan of water, and if it is good it will either sink or swim—I forget which."

NOTICE.**Estate of Joseph Marshall, Deceased.**

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH MARSHALL, late of Conowago township, having been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The first named Executor resides in Conowago, and the latter in Mountpleasant township.
JOHN MARSHALL, } Ex'rs.
ADAM MARSHALL, }

March 13. 6t

FOR SALE.**THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE & LOT.**

ON Chambersburg street, adjoining the new Lutheran Church Lot on the West, and only a few lots from the Public Square. This building contains six large rooms, and a frame back-building, containing three rooms and a kitchen; attached are a Stable, Carriage-house, Shop, smoke-house, &c., and two wells, with a constant supply of water, and a pump in each; it is also supplied with the hydrant water.—The building is new, and finished in the best order. For terms apply to
DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 6. 1f

Turnpike Election.

THE stockholders of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election for officers of said road, will be held at the house of George Leakes, in Abbottstown, on Monday the 27th day of March inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES WEISER, Sec'y. 1d

LAW AND LAND OFFICE, IN WISCONSIN.

ERASTUS W. DRURY and JOHN A. EASTMAN, partners, under the firm of Drury & Eastman, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Attorneys, Counsellors, and Solicitors, and General Land Brokers, for the purchase and sale of Lands, and entry of Land Warrants, situated in the centre of that beautiful region around Lake Winnebago, offer their services to the public, and invite correspondence from Land Brokers and Buyers. They refer to Dr. C. H. Van Patten, Hon. John H. Tweedy, Messrs. Chubb & Cleck, Hon. Senator Phelps, Hon. Edmund Burke, Hon. S. R. Hobbie, and Hon. Richard M. Young.

March 6. 6t

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County.
FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.
S. R. RUSSELL. 1c

Feb. 21.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

I HAVE been induced by the encouragement and representations of numerous friends, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should you concur upon me the nomination and elect me to the office, its duties shall be discharged with impartiality and fidelity.
JOHN GILBERT. 1c

Gettysburg, Feb. 28.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I respectfully offer myself to the citizens of Adams county, as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit their support, with the assurance that, if nominated and elected, the favor shall be acknowledged by a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.
H. DENWIDDE. 1c

Feb. 21.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Citizens of Adams County.
FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.
AARON COX. 1c

Latimore township, Feb. 28.

To the Voters of Adams County.
I HEREBY again announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.
DAVID M'URDIE. 1c

Franklin township, Feb. 28.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.
WILLIAM FICKES. 1c

Reading township, Feb. 14.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.
EPHRAIM SWOPE. 1c

Germany township, Feb. 21.

Friends and Fellow Citizens of Adams County.

ENCOURAGED by my friends, and suffering under the loss of my right arm lately, I offer myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be brought into action to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.
LEONARD MELWEE. 1c

Huntington township, March 6.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

I HAVE been induced, by the encouragement and representations of numerous friends, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.
DANIEL MINNIGH. 1c

Latimore township, March 13.

PROTHONOTARY**To the Public generally.**

Fellow Citizens and Friends: I RESPECTFULLY inform you that I announce myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY

of Adams county, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.—Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I will discharge the duties of said office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.
JOHN PICKING. 1c

East Berlin, Feb. 21.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FRIENDS and Fellow-Citizens.—I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of Prothonotary of Adams county, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, I will be thankful for the favor, and discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, to the best of my ability.
WM. W. PAXTON. 1c

March 6.

SUBJECT to the decision of the County Convention, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY. Thankful for the liberal encouragement I received at the last nomination for the office of Prothonotary, I respectfully solicit the support of my fellow-citizens.

GEO. W. MCLELLAN. 1c

Feb. 21.

REGISTER & RECORDER.**To the Voters of Adams County.**

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, the favor will be thankfully received, and the duties of the office discharged faithfully, to the best of my ability.
JAMES MILHENNY. 1c

Mountjoy township, Feb. 28.

To the Voters of Adams County.

At the suggestion of many friends in different sections of the county, I am induced again to offer myself for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of a Whig County Convention. Three years ago, through the kindness of my Whig friends, I was enabled to come off second best in Convention as a candidate for Register and Recorder, and this year I trust, in like manner, to be so fortunate as to secure the nomination. I return my grateful thanks to my friends for their former support, and respectfully solicit of all such, and of the Whigs of the county generally, their favorable consideration in the present canvass.
WM. W. HAMERSLY. 1c

Petersburg, (Y. S.) March 6.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention.)
R. W. M'SHERRY. 1c

Feb. 21.

NOTICE.**Estates of Rosanna and Jane Cobean.**

LETTERS of Administration on the Estates of ROSANNA COBEAN and JANE COBEAN, both late of Cumberland township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Gettysburg, notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said Estates to make payment, and those having claims upon the Estates to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
A. COBEAN, Adm'r. 6t

Feb. 28.